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WASHINGTON.

STATIONERY SUPPLIED TO SENATORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The independent papers that love to attack the Administration do not always use the greatest care in their selection for subjects of attack. The *Tribune*, on Thursday last, published a letter from its Washington correspondent, in which it recited certain scandal about the Senate, to the effect that Senators were in the habit of furnishing themselves with little articles of personal need out of the Treasury of the United States. Among the articles enumerated were pocket-knives, scissors, gold pens, visiting cards, pocket-books, ink-stands, and one gold tooth-pick. The correspondent thus furnishes his paper material for an editorial upon the subject of petty stealing. In the special case alluded to, the correspondent was all abroad, for the following are the facts: Up to this Congressional year, under the old law providing for the pay of Congressmen, each Senator had allowed him $125 for newspapers and stationery. This was for his individual use, and he could do with it as he pleased. Some, instead of having the Senate clerks furnish them their papers, &c., drew out the money entire, and then paid out of their own pockets for supplies as they needed them. Some allowed the money to remain, and drew against it for any article they wanted. Knowing full well that $125 was the allowance, it mattered little whether they spent that sum for other uses than that for which the money was named, as they paid out of their own pockets for stationery. If a Senator had seen fit to purchase a suit of clothes out of the allowance, there was apparently nothing to prevent him, provided he did not exceed the $125 in his account with the Senate for stationery and newspapers. The Secretary of the Senate defies any one to show that any Senator, during last session, exceeded the $125 allowed him in the drawing of the petty perquisites charged by the *Tribune*. Where that paper unfairly states the case is, to insinuate that the articles it quotes as drawn by individual Senators were drawn by them from a fund outside of the $125 allowance.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE REVENUE.

There is a decided improvement in the revenue. Collections from both internal revenue and import duties are constantly increasing, though it seems likely to be several months before the normal condition of business will be restored. Expenditures on a great many public improvements have been stopped on account of the beginning of Winter, and the drafts on the Treasury for two or three months will be accordingly much lessened. The increase of the revenues and reduction of expenditures will co-operate to make the debt statement for January much more favorable than for December. The same influences will be active through February and March, and there is very good reason to believe that for the first three months of the present year, taken together, there will be no material increase of the public debt. About half of the $44,000,000 reserve is in circulation Somewhat more than half of it has been drawn, but $4,000,000 appear as a currency balance in the Treasury.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES SINCE 1789 AND 1865.

The Treasury Department will send to Congress, some time during the week, its reply to the resolution of inquiry passed by the Senate, calling for information as to the expenditures made by the Government for such public works as railways, canals, and turnpikes since 1789, and for public buildings since 1865. The Treasury statement will show that the expenditures under both branches of the resolution have been $150,000,000 or $160,000,000. On public buildings alone, since 1865, upward of $100,000,000 have been expended, which is an average of $12,000,000 per year. The facts presented by the statement will, without doubt, disappoint the mover of the resolution. It was expected to be shown that a large portion of the expenditures of the General Government, on public works of all sorts, had been made on the Atlantic sea-board and in the Eastern States. It will turn out quite to the contrary, and will appear that the West has had its full portion of this money. Seven or eight millions have been expended in the State of Illinois since 1865, which is more than has been expended in all the New-England States during the same period.

REVISION OF THE ESTIMATES.

The revision of the estimates has been completed by the Treasury Department, and a letter, communicating the result, will be transmitted to the House to-morrow. The reduction will amount to from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000, and will be effected, for the most part, by cutting off expenditures for public building and improvements. The entire reduction of the estimates made by all the departments will be upward of $20,000,000, leaving the aggregate of the estimates, as revised, at less than $300,000,000, or nearly ten millions below the estimates for the last fiscal year.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The subject which will come regularly before the Senate for discussion to-morrow is the Finance Committee's resolution proposing that it is the duty of Congress at this session to provide for the resumption of specie payments. It is never certain, however, that the Senate will adhere to the regular order of business, so the discussion may be postponed till some later day. Before any action shall be taken the debate will assume a very wide range, and numerous amendments and substitutes for the committee's resolution will be offered to the Senate. No vote is likely to be taken on the proposition for several days, and perhaps weeks.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

An attempt will be made in the Senate to-morrow to have the Salary bill taken up and acted on. It will be remembered that the committee reported to the Senate a substitute for the House bill, which is a bill simply to repeal the increase in all cases, except for the President and Judiciary. An amendment will be offered, including the repeal of the increase in the excepted cases. It is reported that ten speeches are written and ready for delivery, which, if true, will certainly prevent any speedy action. Meanwhile, the House will to-morrow attempt the passage of a Clean Repeal bill, under the suspension of the rules. There is a great diversity of opinion among members favoring repeal, as to the shape in which the bill should be framed, and two or three different ones may be tried if the first attempt should fail, which will probably be with what was known as the committee's bill, the one reported under instructions.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will to-morrow report a bill amendatory of the Bankruptcy laws. The committee has patiently and laboriously investigated the whole subject of bankruptcy legislation, and has prepared a bill which seems likely to meet the approval of all who favor retaining any bankruptcy laws upon the United States statute-books. With the fate of the measure may be is, of course, quite uncertain, but the Senate will not vote for an absolute repeal of the Bankruptcy laws until it has been shown by the action of the House that repeal rather than modification of the existing laws will be the only action that body will entertain at this session. The bill to be reported relaxes very largely the involuntary features of the existing laws. Instead of a single creditor being allowed to force a man into bankruptcy, one-fourth of the creditors must unite to accomplish that purpose. When a man or business firm shall have been forced into bankruptcy, he will be absolutely discharged from his debts, without regard to what per centum of his indebtedness he may pay. Under the present law, when the paper of a man or business firm lies fourteen days over time unpaid it is an act of bankruptcy. The bill will propose to extend this time to thirty days or more. There will also be given to a majority of the creditors the power to discontinue proceedings at any time. The bill also provides for a composition deed, this part of the bill being based upon the British statute on the same subject. It gives legal sanction to an arrangement between a certain proportion of the creditors and the debtor for a deed to a Trustee, with provisions for the payment of dividends and other details. In other words, if the creditors in a certain proportion desire to have the affairs of a bankrupt arranged under the conduct of a Trustee, the law provides for such a settlement.

DISPATCHES RECEIVED AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT—A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN MADRID.

The Department of State has dispatches generally confirming the press accounts of the change of Government in Madrid. One received this morning, dated midnight, the 3d, says: "This afternoon Gen. Pavia convened a number of Generals and officers, and after consultation, Marshal Serrano was designated to form a provisional Government. He named Zavala Minister of War. It is thought Ministers will be announced to-morrow. Martial law is proclaimed. About 10,000 troops occupy the Capitol. The Republican militia have been disarmed to-day. The latest act of the Cortes was to dismiss Gen. Pavia from command, and order him tried by court-martial for rebellion. The latest dispatch says President Serrano proclaims himself President for executive power of the Republic, and appoints Sagasta Minister of State and the Treasury; Balaquer, Minister of Colonies and Public Works; Garcia Ruiz, Minister of Interior, Grace, and Justice; and Admiral Topete Minister of Marine. Sagasta, whom the dispatch names as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister Sickles, are exceedingly hostile, and his accession will make the position of the latter exceedingly uncomfortable. What the change of Government portends for the relations between Spain and the United States is not known here. The new Government will not be recognized by Minister Sickles without special instructions from here.

PROBABLE RESULTS OF THE COUP D'ETAT.

No advices, it appears, have been received at the Spanish Legation up to this hour (9 P. M.) regarding the *coup d'état*. The Republic is, however, not to be regarded as overthrown. The defeat of Castelar in the Cortes is owing to a combination of the two extreme factions, Carlists and Intransigentes. The fact that Pavia, who is a young General of Republican principles, and an intimate friend of Castelar, accomplished the *coup d'état*, seems to indicate that it was done with the consent of the latter, not in favor of any monarchical party, but to avert the chaos which would have been caused by the overthrow of Castelar and the rule of the Cortes as at present constituted. The result of the *coup d'état*, it is expected, will be the establishment of the Republic on a more conservative basis, resembling the Republic of France; as all the liberal parties, including the Progressists, Unionists, Radicals, and Republicans, are to have a share in the Government. The event has been foreshadowed in private letters, saying that a change had become necessary in order to give all parties of the nation, excepting the Carlists and Communists, a representation in the Republic, and thus to inspire confidence at home and abroad. Serrano says a high official here will most probably be chief of the Executive, with Castelar as a member of his Ministry.

THE VIRGINIUS CORRESPONDENCE.

The papers in the case of the Virginius will be sent to Congress to-morrow. They comprise more than 150 papers, and will be quite voluminous, though many of them are only brief telegrams. There are over a hundred dispatches between Mr. Sickles and Mr. Fish. Besides these is the correspondence between Mr. Fish and Admiral Polo, and between our Consuls in Cuba and Mr. Davis. There is also a collection of miscellaneous correspondence between Secretaries Robeson and Fish, and the latter and the Attorney General. A great many of the papers detail only facts with which the public are familiar. But the discussion of the demand made by our Government will be of great interest.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

APPREHENSIONS EXCITED BY THE EVENTS IN MADRID.

As it was not supposed that the Castelar Government would be of long continuance, a change was expected, but not in the manner yesterday reported from Madrid, and therefore the *coup d'état* of Gen. Pavia excited much surprise in diplomatic and other circles, his name not having heretofore been mentioned in a manner which would occasion even suspicion of such a movement on his part. Speculations are freely expressed as to the future, and the general opinion is that the Republican cause has been damaged by the lately-reported revolutionary proceedings, but the official information thus far received is of so meagre a character as to afford no basis for reliable comment. The Castelar Government had during the Virginius negotiation repeatedly declared not only its friendliness toward the United States, but its desire to draw still closer the relations of the two countries, and our Government evinced a like amicable feeling toward Spain, even taking the negotiations out of the hands of Gen. Sickles in order to be in better accord with the Castelar Government. The friends of that Government in Congressional and Executive circles regard the recent events in Spain as likely to delay the promised reforms in the Antilles, and to prevent such negotiations through Gen. Cushing as would tend to the pacification of Cuba and Porto Rico, and at the same time protect American interests in Cuban waters from the arrogance and outrages to which they have been so frequently subjected.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The United States and Mexican Commission has now resumed its business, and will doubtless dispose of all the cases on the docket by the expiration of its extended term. Within the last two months the Commissioners have decided at least 100 cases, including an adverse decision in the case of Daniel E. Woodhouse vs. Mexico, known as the Tehuantepec claim, in which the petitioner stated the amount of damages at over $500,000,000. The claim of Mexico for $27,000,000, on account of damages from Indian incursions, is now in the hands of Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire, the American and Mexican Commissioners being divided in opinion. Mexico claims that, under the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, the United States pledged themselves to forcibly restrain Indian incursions into her territory, and that whenever such raids could not be prevented, the Indians should be punished by our Government, and "satisfaction for the same exacted." The United States, on the contrary, insist that our Government could not promise to do for Mexico more than it was required to do for its own citizens, and, therefore, no damages could be claimed. Should, as is reported, the umpire decide against Mexico, in the pending case, Mexico will present the same principle as an answer to the United States for claims of damages to citizens of Texas growing out of the incursions of Mexicans into that State on the Rio Grande border.

THE RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

Many of the members of Congress having returned from their homes there is no reason to suppose there will not be a quorum in both Houses to-morrow for the resumption of business. The general sentiment among them is that they should first see to what extent the appropriations can be reduced before they consider the subject of assistance to the Treasury, either in the form of additional taxation or a temporary convertible loan, the latter finding more favor than the former mode of relief. After the morning hour in the House, which will be devoted to the calling of States for bills and resolutions, the consideration of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill will be resumed as the special order, and will be debated through Monday and on Tuesday, till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the discussion will close. Representative Stephens, of Georgia, and Representative Lamar, of Mississippi, are expected to speak against the bill, which, it is said by its friends, will undoubtedly pass.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court will also resume business to-morrow. There are no new developments with regard to the Chief Justiceship, though the preponderance of opinion now is that the nomination of Mr. Williams will be confirmed.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations have had four meetings during the recess, and considered the Army, Indian, Fortification, and Navy Appropriations bills. Though none of them have yet been perfected, every item has been cut down to the lowest possible figure, in accordance with the expressed wish of the House to make the appropriations comparatively small. The estimates of the Light-house Board have been cut down about one million dollars, leaving them one-half the sum submitted at the beginning of the session.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have had several meetings during the recess at the residence of Senator Edmunds, and considered the Bankruptcy bill. Yesterday they met at the Capitol and further discussed that measure, with the view of perfecting and reporting it to the Senate at an early day.

POSTAL CHANGES.

The following postal changes have been ordered for the week ending Jan. 3, 1874:

For New-England—Postmasters Appointed: Edgar A. Moshier, Poquonock, Hartford County, Conn.; James S. Baird, Northborough, Worcester County, Mass.; Frank C. Denison, Pittsford, Rutland County, Vt.

For New-York—Office Established: East Williamson, Wayne County, Spencer Druce, Postmaster. Office Discontinued: State Road, Chemung County. Postmasters Appointed: Martha E. Holmes, Hasting's Centre, Oswego County; Peter Combs, Hayt's Corners, Seneca County; Geo. Danbeiser, Langford, Erie County; Addison J. Cushman, Madison, Madison County; Alanson H. Phinney, North Almond Valley, Allegany County; Wm. S. Potter, State Bridge, Oneida County; Wallace J. Nash, Stockbridge, Madison County; Smith Drakes, Swale, Steuben County; Adam Hartman, White Haven, Erie County.

For Pennsylvania—Office Established: Brandonville, Schuylkill County, William H. Canby, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—John Sanders, Campbelltown, Lebanon County; F. J. Simon, Cressona, Schuylkill County; John J. Ryman, Dallas, Luzerne County; Emanuel H. Bitting, Montgomery's Ferry, Perry County.

For Maryland—Postmasters Appointed: Wilmot Johnson, Chase, Baltimore County; George W. Gaddis, Fort Foote, Prince George's County. Discontinued—New-Hope, Caroline County.

ALBANY.

THE CONTEST FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP—THE RESULT DOUBTFUL—OTHER OFFICES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The excitement in regard to the contest for the Speakership has suffered no abatement, but on the contrary every moment it grows more intense. Husted and Prince continue to be the only candidates mentioned in connection with the office, and to-night finds the question as to which of them is the coming man in the same state of delightful incertitude in which last night left it. Each of them claims that his election is sure, and stoutly asserts that his opponent has not the ghost of a chance. Mr. Prince states positively that he has been pledged forty-five votes, and that he is absolutely certain in regard to thirty-three of these. On the other hand, the friends of Mr. Husted claim that Prince is deceived, and that quite a considerable proportion of the members upon whose votes he reckons will support Husted in the caucus. There is reason to believe, in some few instances, at least, this claim well founded. It is of course impossible to make safe predictions as to which of the two will be elected, but, judging from present appearances, the chances of Husted would appear to be the best. There is no telling, however, what change in the condition of affairs to-morrow may bring about; and there is of course at any moment the possibility of a compromise candidate springing up, who may carry off the prize from both the present competitors. The very latest reports are to the effect that the prospects of Husted's success are momentarily improving, and that he will probably have about from twelve to eighteen majority; but the confidence of the friends of Mr. Prince has abated not a jot, and they still speak of his election as certain.

John O'Donnell is generally regarded as being ahead for the caucus nomination for Clerk of Assembly. At an informal caucus of Republican Senators held to-day, it was decided to give Henry A. Glidden the nomination for Clerk of the Senate—Charles R. Dayton, who was Clerk last session, to be his Deputy. Judge Robertson will be Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and it is believed that Mr. Selkreg will be Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and Mr. D. P. Wood of the Committee on Finance.

The 6 o'clock train from New-York brought up several members of Assembly and politicians, among them being Messrs. Blumenthal, Wood, and District Attorney Bliss.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The canvass for the Speakership of the Assembly has quieted down somewhat, no new arrivals of members having taken place since last night. Both Mr. Husted and Mr. Prince are still confident of success, with most of the talk among those outside in favor of Mr. Husted. None of the other officers are talked of, all interest being centred in the Speakership. Col. Julian Allen, of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty, is here looking after the interests of the Reformers in that city. He has excited much interest by reciting the case of District Attorney Britton, now in the hands of the Governor, to members of the Legislature and others. Col. Allen insists that it is imperatively necessary for the Committee of Fifty to accomplish the work they are engaged in, that Mr. Britton should be removed.

A BAPTIST CHURCH IN BOSTON PARTIALLY BURNED.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The Clarendon Street Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Gordon's, took fire shortly before the hour of morning service to-day, it is supposed from imperfect furnace flues, and large portion of the roof was burned. The steeple—one of the handsomest in Boston—and the brick walls appear to have sustained little damage. The organ was ruined, but the Sabbath-school library was saved. The church, which was a quite new and costly edifice, will be immediately repaired. The loss is between $50,000 and $60,000, on which there is an insurance at $70,000.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE.

THE COMING STRUGGLE IN ENGLAND—THE SITUATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1873.

The announcement that a large number of the great manufacturing firms throughout the country have formed themselves into a federation of employers with the view of combatting more effectually the aggressive designs of the trades-unions, has caused some sensation; but as far as I can judge, the new combination does not appear to command much approval. Nobody, of course, disputes the right of the employers to combine if they choose, but it is doubted whether they will not do themselves harm by supplying the unions with a new reason for their guidance, and a new claim to the support of the working classes; and also whether the result will not be to encourage the paid agitator whose only object is to make mischief wherever he can, in order that he may provide employment for himself. The professional agitator is the counterpart of the speculative attorney who gets up law cases for the sake of costs. Hitherto he has been busy enough on the side of the men; but he has certainly done them no good, and the engagement of people of this kind by the masters will discredit their cause. The proceedings of the confederated employers will be tainted by the suspicion that their main object is simply to keep down wages in order to increase their own profits; just as the proceedings of the unions are tainted in a similar way. At the same time, it must be acknowledged that the employers have received a great deal of provocation, and that there has been too much weak and ignorant sympathy with the unionists. The last Reform act has made a vast difference in this aspect. The working-class vote has, in conjunction with the ballot, become an extremely formidable element in the Constitution, and the working-class vote is, to a great extent, under the control of the unions. It is impossible to arrive at any exact estimate of the proportion of unionists to non-unionists in the working classes; it has been variously given as a fourth and as a half; and it is probably a minority of the whole of this class of the population. It is not the desire of the unions that all working men should belong to them, because that might overwhelm them with claims for relief; what they want is that all working men shall accept their guidance and obey their decrees, and they have a very effective system of discipline for enforcing these decrees. But whatever may be the proportion of unionists to non-unionists, the former are organized and the latter are not; and organization in itself commands enormous influence. It may be expected, therefore, that at the next general election the trades-unionists will be able to exercise great pressure upon candidates. They have, in fact, become a political power; and a great many people who detest and fear their projects are yet tempted to give them some sort of countenance in order to purchase their votes at the election. This is the new sort of bribery, and it is practiced on a very large scale. Candidates are often ready to promise great things, trusting that they will be in a helpless minority in Parliament, and that there will be no chance of their being able to do anything. The danger is lest they should find themselves in a majority; and this is the danger which a good many candidates are now exposed to in connection with the trade-unionists. If it comes to a question of voting, there can be no doubt that the working men are in an overwhelming majority, and, consequently, candidates try to curry favor with them. What, then, are employers to do? The answer is that they are far more powerful as citizens, each acting in his sphere and district, than as a combination of interested men of business.

TRADES-UNIONISTS AND THE LAW.

In order to understand the issues of the present contest, it is necessary to observe what is the general law in regard to trades-unions. Until a few years ago trades-unions existed under certain legal disabilities, in consequence of the operation of the old doctrine of common law against "restraint of trade." On the report of a royal commission, the law was relaxed, so as to discard this doctrine, and legalize unions and strikes, in so far as they were voluntary combinations for regulating the wages and customs of labor, and did not attempt unduly to coerce other people. The principle of the law as it now stands is freedom of contract. Workmen and employers are equally at liberty to combine among themselves as long as they do not attempt to coerce others by violent means. The law is mainly embodied in a couple of acts, of which a great deal is being said just now—the Master and Servant act and the Criminal Law Amendment act. The object of the first of these measures is to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract. It applies with scrupulous equality to both employer and employed, and there is nothing for which one can be punished for which the other is not liable to precisely the same penalties. The first part of the act relates to simple breach of contract. This is treated as a civil injury, to be met by a civil remedy in the shape of fine or compensation; but where the defendant (whether employer or employed) cannot pay the money he is liable to imprisonment. The trades-unionists profess not to object to this part of the law in theory; but they raise objections to it in practice, and propose various means of making it practically inoperative. The other branch of the statute relates to aggravated breaches of contract. It is provided that when there is willful aggravated injury, or aggravated misconduct, and when—this is expressly required—pecuniary compensation will not meet the circumstances of the case, the offense may be punished by imprisonment without the option of any pecuniary redress. This seems a reasonable enactment, but it interferes very much with the plans of the unions, and is consequently denounced with great vehemence. It is urged that it is extremely unfair that breaches of contract of service should be brought within the range of the Criminal law in this way, while other breaches of contract are left to be dealt with by the Civil law. This is said to be exceedingly invidious and insulting to working men, (although the act, remember, applies equally to employer and employed;) and it is also alleged that Justices of the Peace are in the habit of straining the law against the working classes. Another argument is that many working men have been imprisoned under this provision, but that no employer has ever been sent to jail on this ground. It would seem, however, that there has been no case in which an employer has been prosecuted on this charge; and the unions are rich and active enough to prosecute employers if they thought it worth while. It is true that the law on this point is, to some extent, exceptional. But there is a special reason for dealing sharply with breaches of contract of service, inasmuch as, in the case of working men, it would be very difficult to catch the offenders, unless they were caught at once; and also because, where serious injury was done, they would be unable, when caught, to make any compensation. Practically, of course, when an employer breaks a contract with another employer, or with a workman, compensation can be readily obtained. The employer has a fixed residence and place of business, and cannot run away; and he has usually means to meet any claims that may be made upon him. But a working man is a nomadic creature. He is here to-day and gone to-morrow; and, when he is found, there is usually nothing in his pockets, and certainly never enough to compensate for any serious injury. At the most the employer can injure the workman only to the extent of about a week's wages, and the workman is safe to get his damages paid. On the other hand, the workman often has it in his power at a critical moment to do a vast amount of injury to his employer, and the latter has no chance of obtaining any adequate compensation.

THE INTIMIDATION ACT.

The act by which the trades-unions were recognized as lawful combinations, is known as the Criminal Law Amendment act. It was originally called the Trades-unions bill, but the name was changed because it was said to be an insult to the unions that their name should be bracketed with such offenses as rattening and picketing, which they notoriously practice. This act, while recognizing the general freedom of combinations, interposed to limit freedom of coercion. It is made a criminal offense to molest, intimidate, or annoy any one, whether employer or employed, so as to interfere with his freedom of action in the way of business. This coercion must, however, contain the elements of malice and violence in order to be criminal. The complaint against this act is that the offenses are too vaguely defined, or that too much is left to the discretion of Magistrates; but this objection applies more or less to almost every branch of law. It is impossible to define exactly a large number of offenses; and the unionists who object to the vagueness of the definitions in this case have not prepared any better definitions. They ask that the whole act shall be swept away, on the ground that it is impossible to devise a satisfactory legal definition of rattening and picketing. It is certainly impossible to devise any definition which would be satisfactory to the unions, because they do not want them defined. These practices are essential to the exercise of their peculiar discipline, but the law as it stands makes it difficult and dangerous to resort to them. It is perhaps unnecessary to explain that rattening means the abstraction or injury of tools or machinery; and picketing, the posting of agents of the unions in front of the workshops or dwellings of non-unionist workmen. It is said that the only object of picketing is to give trade information to workmen; but in a recent case the information which was given was that, if a workman did not obey the orders of a union, to which he did not belong, he would be murdered. It is thought to be well that the dissemination of this sort of information should be checked.

THE LAW OF CONSPIRACY.

This law also gives great offense to the trades-unionists. The principle is that a crime committed by a combination of persons is a greater crime than when committed by an isolated individual; that in certain cases what is only a civil injury when performed by one person may become a crime when performed by several in concert; and that an attempt to do any of these acts, the intention being clearly proved by the agreement, may be punished as if the crime were accomplished. There can be no doubt that this is a very awkward law for the trades-unions, which are an organized conspiracy; and it is demanded on their behalf that working men shall be specially exempted from the operation of the law. It cannot be denied that, in many respects, the law of conspiracy is too vague, and that it is impossible in certain cases to say exactly what is and what is not a criminal conspiracy. The decision would depend very much on the peculiar bent of mind of the Judge who tried the case. But this, again, is a remark which applies to about the whole body of law, and the danger is rather theoretical than practical. In practice it is found that Judges are very shy of straining a principle of law or of striking out an independent line of their own. Their habit is rather to move, like sheep, in a flock, and to imitate those who have gone before them. There is, also, a check upon the errors of Judges in a reference to the Appeal Court, to say whether the case has been correctly laid down, or to the Government, to determine whether a sentence is too severe. There has been a great deal of confusion in regard to a recent sentence of the gas-stokers, who conspired to plunge London into darkness by leaving their work without notice. This was not an attempt, but an accomplished offense, and the offense, according to the finding of the jury, was that of conspiring to commit a crime, the crime being aggravated breach of contract. Nothing can be more preposterous than to say that a crime actually committed by a body of conspirators is not a more serious thing, as being more dangerous to the public, than a crime committed by a solitary person, and although the sentence in this case—a year's imprisonment, which was commuted to two months by the Government—was perhaps too severe, the conviction was perfectly justified. It appeared, however, that the Judge in his summing up had broached a rather obscure doctrine as to "unjustifiable interference" with the conduct of a business; and though the jury did not act on this at all, but set it aside, it has been made a reason for outcry against the law of conspiracy. It is certainly not absolutely impossible that a Judge might maintain a loose doctrine of this kind, and that a jury might adopt the theory; but it has not yet happened, and in all probability it will never happen. This statement of the obnoxious laws will indicate the field of the approaching campaign. The trades-unionists boast that they have over 700,000 men, "are organized and disciplined as strictly as a German army," and determined to disregard all questions of party and Ministries and to concentrate their strength upon the one point of getting the law altered to suit their views. It is certain that if the law is thus altered the trades-unions will at once take the place of Queen, Lords, and Commons. Their increased facilities for intimidation and coercion will place the rest of the working classes at their mercy; they will command a majority of votes at the elections, and consequently a majority in the House of Commons; and it may be doubted whether they will long permit the House of Lords to remain even as a theoretical obstacle in the path of their universal dominion.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

There is a well-known story of an old diplomatist who was always greatly exercised in mind as to the reason why any of his diplomatic rivals caught a cold or was laid up with the gout. He took it for granted that there must be some treachery behind the malady. There are a great many persons who are just now similarly engaged in trying to conjecture why Dr. Kenealy has been taken ill, and has not been able to go on with his speech in the Tichborne case. The simple reason is that he has exhausted himself by such a long bout of passionate, and at the same time hopeless, oratory, and needs repose. But, of course, this reason is much too simple for the general public, and it is assumed that the Doctor's absence from court yesterday means that the case has collapsed, or is about to do so. Having gone on so far, there is no reason why Dr. Kenealy should not now go on to the end, and if he were to withdraw, there is at least one of his friends ready to take up the speech and finish it. It is highly probable, however, that the jury may bring the case to a sudden end by declining, when the reply for the defense is finished, to hear the final speech of the prosecution or the summing up....An interesting libel case against the *Times* was to have come off this week, but is now postponed for a month. In the beginning of this session a letter appeared in the *Times* charging a man who had made himself very busy in France about the time of the Commune with having falsely represented himself as a *Times* correspondent, and having by this imposture extracted papers from M. Thiers that he afterward refused to surrender except on payment of a large sum. For this accusation the *Times* has now to answer; and the editor and a host of correspondents, including Mr. Charles Masters, from Cartagena, are to appear in the witness-box. The evidence of M. Thiers and others has been taken by commission in Paris....It has just been discovered that the purchase of the electric telegraph, which must have cost the Government some three or six millions, was likely to cost four times as much, in consequence of certain large outstanding claims in the hands of the railway companies...."Heart's Delight"—an adaptation from "Dombey & Son" by Mr. Halliday—has been brought out with some success at the Globe Theatre. Mr. Phelps and Mr. Toole have been playing as *Cantwell* and *Mawworm* in "The Hypocrite" at the Gaiety; and "John Bull," with Phelps, Toole, and Charles Mathews, will be revived on Monday. Next week, of course, there will be the Christmas pieces and pantomines. J. H. F.

OHIO.

THE DEMOCRACY QUARRELING OVER THE SPOILS—GOV. NOYES' MESSAGE ANTICIPATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 4.—During the past few days this city has been besieged by hungry Democratic politicians, each and all awaiting the inauguration of the newly-elected Democratic Governor, Allen, the first Democratic Governor elected since William Medill was elected in 1853, whose term expired in 1855. As a natural consequence, the Democrats are quite jubilant over the result, and the friends of the newly-elected members of the Legislature from all parts of the State have flocked to this city, expecting fat berths within the gift of the incoming Governor. Last night the Democrats held their caucus for the purpose of nominating men for positions which they have not had the chance to fill for so long. The Legislature will be Democratic, with a majority of eight in the Senate and nine in the House. This, of course, will give Ohio a Democratic United States Senator, who will be elected during the present session of the Legislature. Last night will be one long to be remembered by the Democratic politicians in this State. It was the occasion of caucus nominations for the various positions within the gift of the incoming Administration. Many of the candidates for prominent positions, whose chances were considered good during the first part of last week, were like chaff before a whirlwind, last evening. The session held was a stormy one, and did not close until about 2 o'clock this morning. The principal fight seemed to be among the aspirants for lucrative positions in and about the Capitol, and other positions within the gift of the newly-elected Governor. The Democrats have decided almost, if not quite unanimously, to re-elect A. G. Thurman United States Senator.

To-morrow the Legislature will convene, and it is expected that Gov. Noyes will deliver his annual message without delay, as soon as the Senate and House announce that they are organized. The forthcoming message of the Governor, treating of the financial condition of the State, shows the following facts: An indebtedness on the 15th day of November of $8,583,546 37. The total redemptions during the year were $372,484 27, while the outstanding amount for the same time was $8,211,062 10. The Governor places great stress upon the importance of the culture of fish within the State, and urges all who can spare the time to stock the streams instead of depleting them. In speaking of the corruption of railroad companies, the Governor will say that it is no uncommon thing for the officers of railroads to associate themselves together as the proprietors of fast lines, or in some other like capacity, whereby they are enabled to contract with themselves so as to secure unwarranted profits, at the expense of the stockholders they officially represent and of the people who transact business with the roads. The Governor also speaks of the loss the State sustains by these fast freight lines not being organized under the laws of the State of Ohio, though doing business within its limits, whereby the State receives no taxes whatever, and when the railroad officials are asked to "list" the property, they answer that they do not own it and have nothing to do with it. Thus, it will be seen that while many of the railroads incorporated by the laws of Ohio keep their books in Wall street, in New-York, the practical result shows that money is borrowed on railroad stock, as collateral security, and a transfer is made on the books to the banker or broker who has only a remote interest in the ultimate value of the stock. As a consequence, speculators and schemers then borrow or hire the proxies so held in pledge, and by voting the same sometimes enter into transactions to the extent of millions of dollars, involving the validity of railroad securities and affecting the financial interests of many innocent persons. The Governor urges that it would be well for the General Assembly to compel these Ohio railroad corporations, under heavy penalties, to keep their transfer-books or duplicates thereof at some office or place within the limits of the State, and that the books should be closed for transfers at least ten days before the annual meeting of the stockholders. The Governor dwells briefly and pointedly upon all the important State topics, and closes by paying a touching tribute to the memory of the late Thomas Corwin. He considers it one of the sweetest privileges of the living to honor the distinguished dead, and that it would be becoming of the State of Ohio to erect an appropriate monument to commemorate his name and fame.

The inauguration of Gov. Allen on the 12th of January is looked forward to with a great deal of interest by the Democracy of this city, who are sparing no means to make the occasion one long to be remembered, as it only occurs once in many years.

LARCENY OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 4.—John Rose, late Secretary, and W. H. Kennedy, Civil Engineer of the Water Commission, were arrested last night, charged with larceny of valuable public documents. A package which Kennedy had under his arm when arrested, is alleged to contain the bonds, records, and the ledger of the Water Commissioners, which were reported as missing. They were released on $4,000 bail.

FATAL END OF A QUARREL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Anthony Oswald and John Peters, two teamsters, residing in the suburbs of the city, quarreled last night over a girl to whom both were attached. In a fight which followed Peters struck Oswald over the head with a chair, causing almost instant death.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE VOTE AGAINST CASTELAR—THE FORCIBLE DISSOLUTION OF THE CORTES.

MADRID, Jan. 3—Midnight.—The final and decisive vote by which Castelar was beaten in the Cortes stood 120 to 100, the majority against him being 20 instead of 120, as first reported.

As soon as the result was announced Gen. Pavia sent an officer to the Chamber with a letter demanding the dissolution of the Cortes.

Señor Salmeron and others urged Castelar to continue in power, but their prayer was refused, whereupon a company of the Municipal Guard entered the Palace of the Cortes and expelled the Deputies.

Gen. Pavia with his staff held a position outside, with cannon pointed at the building.

It is expected that the new Ministry will be composed of Conservatives and Radicals, with Marshal Serrano as President.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—A new Ministry has been formed as follows:

President—Serrano.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Sagasta.
Minister of War—Zavala.
Minister of Justice—Figuerola.
Minister of Agriculture—Becerra.
Minister of Finance—Echegarray.
Minister of the Interior—Garcia Ruiz.
Minister of Marine—Topete.

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF MADRID—GEN. PAVIA SUSTAINED BY THE PROVINCIAL CITIES.

MADRID, Sunday Evening, Jan. 4.—All the strategic points of the city were occupied by the military last night.

The chief civil and military authorities of nearly all the provinces in communication with Madrid have telegraphed to Gen. Pavia approval of his conduct.

No disturbance is reported in any quarter.

The transmission of private telegrams has been temporarily suspended.

SERRANO APPOINTED CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—A decree has been promulgated appointing Marshal Serrano Chief of the Executive Power.

THE ATTEMPT TO STORM CARTAGENA BEGUN.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from La Palma, dated yesterday, says: "The assault upon Cartagena has begun, the Commander in Chief advancing upon Sananton, a suburb 1,500 yards from the city. A desperate engagement is in progress, the issue of which is doubtful. The bombardment has made no visible impression on the rebel forts and batteries, which keep up a vigorous firing."

RUSSIA.

FAMINE ON THE VOLGA.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A famine prevails in five districts of the Russian province of Samara, on the left bank of the Volga.

The Duke of Edinburgh has arrived at St. Petersburg.

AUSTRIA

DANUBE NAVIGATION CLOSED.

VIENNA, Jan. 4.—The navigation of the Danube is closed by ice.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

THE FRENCH COURT ACQUIT THE OFFICERS OF THE STEAMER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4.—The agent of the General Transatlantic Steam-ship Company has received the following dispatch:

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The French Admiralty Court has pronounced judgment declaring the manœuvre of the steamer Ville du Havre to have been blameless, and holding bad management of the Loch Earn as the cause of the disaster. The court eulogized Capt. Surmont.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—1 A. M.—The area of least pressure is now central in the St. Lawrence Valley, and fresh to brisk southerly winds, with cloudy weather and rain and continued high temperature prevail in this region, and thence southward over New-England. The barometer has risen very rapidly, with fresh and brisk north-westerly winds and areas of snow in the lake region, and thence southward over the Ohio Valley. Generally clear weather, with low temperature and north-westerly winds, prevails in the upper lake region and the North-west. Light rain and changes of temperature continues in the South Atlantic States. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the northern portion of the Gulf States, and thence northward to the Ohio Valley, with northerly winds and rain.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States decidedly colder and cloudy weather, with rain or snow, the winds veering to north-westerly with increasing force.

For the lower lake region, and thence southward to West Virginia and Tennessee, continued cold, northerly and westerly winds, with light snow, followed by clear weather.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, continued cold and generally clear weather, with light to fresh north-westerly to southerly winds.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, decidedly lower temperature, with light rain on the coast and possibly snow in the northern portions of Alabama and Georgia.

The Ohio River will rise slightly at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Louisville.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug-store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 41°; 6 A. M., 41°; 9 A. M., 42°; 12 M., 45°; 3 P. M., 56°; 6 P. M., 54°; 9 P. M., 52°; 12 P. M., 52°; average, 47⅛°.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

In Peacedale, South Kingstown, R. I., early on Sunday morning, a house owned by E. W. Hazard and occupied by William M. Longstreet, was destroyed by fire. The loss is about $9,000. Mr. Hazard occupied a lodging-room in the house, and is supposed to have set the premises on fire during a temporary fit of insanity.

Fire was discovered in the store in the lower part of the *Palladium* building, New-Haven, Conn., occupied by Lay & Pomeroy, undertakers, last evening, at 8 o'clock. It was quickly subdued. Lay & Pomeroy's loss on stock is about $2,500; insured in the Ætna, of Hartford, for $1,300. The damage to the building is about $1,000; insured for $5,000 in the Ætna, $5,000 in the Hartford, $5,000 in the Phenix, $5,000 in the Home, of New-York, and $5,000 in the North American, of Philadelphia.

A CONVICT PICKING CELL LOCKS IN THE EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 4.—A noted criminal, an inmate of the Eastern Penitentiary, attempted to escape this morning. He picked the lock of his cell, and was in the act of picking the lock of the adjoining cell to free a companion when the watchman came upon him and returned him to his old place of confinement. Bloodhounds first gave the alarm. The Warden of the institution refused to give the name of the prisoner, but it is understood that the individual is the same person who some time ago made an attempt to escape, and in doing so attacked one of the keepers.

THE NEW CHURCH.

INAUGURAL SERVICES.

SERMON BY BISHOP CUMMINS.

A large congregation assembled at Steinway Hall yesterday morning, on the occasion of the inaugural religious services of the Reformed Episcopal Church. There was much interest manifested as to whether the services would vary to any considerable extent from the usual Episcopal ritual, but beyond the adoption of the Prayer-book of 1785 there was no perceptible difference in the manner of devotions. At 10:30 o'clock Bishop Cummins, accompanied by Rev. A. V. Feltwell, of West Farms, and Rev. Mr. Leacock, came upon the platform attired in a simple black gown, and wearing no other vestments of any description. The services opened with the Coronation Hymn, which was joined in by the whole congregation. Bishop Cummins, who preached, took for his text the words, "For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ"—First Corinthians, iii., 11. He said that these words were the standard which they raised that day on the occasion of the inauguration of their services in this City. On this, the first Sunday of the new year, they proclaimed to all men in the strength of the Lord that they set up their banner and inscribed upon it one name only—that name which was above every name, the only name under Heaven given to men whereby they could be saved.

Not philosophy, not science, not benevolence, not justice, not Christ's host of servants, martyrs, confessors, bishops, and priests; not the blessed mother of His humanity, not His mystical body of the Church; but Himself, prophet, priest, and king; teacher, Savior, friend, elder brother, Lamb of God, Rock of Ages. This was the sure corner-stone laid in Zion, the cover from the tempest, the hiding-place from the storm, and the harbor of rest. In defining their position he said, first, that they built upon the Godhead of Jesus; not his divinity, for that may mean something below the Deity, and like the diamond described in the vision of St. John among the gems was this attribute of Christ among others. Christ was God, not the Son of God only, but God the Son—the everlasting Son of the Father, coequal and coeternal with him. This was a vital truth, admitting of no question, and it was the diamond of the foundation. Again, they built upon the humanity of Jesus—perfect man as well as perfect God; not divinity in the human body, as that old heresy has been revived in the present day, but the human soul as well as the human body made in all points like unto us, love of our love and flesh of our flesh, touching our nature in every point except where sin had touched it—the one spotless man; the ideal man, but God in man and man in God. Again, they built upon the mediation of Jesus Christ, the one mediator between man and God, fitted by His whole nature to be a mediator. Combining the attributes of God and man, He became the mighty arch bridging the chasm between God and man, the unity of His person forming the keystone of the arch, and that arch led up the King's highway, from which our feet passed to the Father. They rested upon the lambhood of God—the lamb slain for sins, to satisfy the vengeance of the Eternal Father. They built upon the priesthood of Jesus in Himself, at once priest and victim, sacrifice and offerer. They proclaimed Him the sole and exclusive priest of the Christian Church, and when any man proclaimed himself a priest, he robbed the Son of God of His sublime prerogative. From the hour when Jesus cried out in Calvary, "it is finished," there had been no true sacrifice—no other priest but Himself. They built upon Christ exalted—they built upon Him as He went up as a victor from a hard-fought field and sat down in majesty with God on high. They approached him as glorified and equal with the Father, as having all the powers of heaven and earth given to Him, and holding the keys of death and heaven. They built upon the precious truth of Christ's presence with His people by His spirit, not in any carnal sense, or that a man can make his God by the words of consecration. Ah! terrible error, that culminated at last in that fearful farce that, in Spain, when a poor dying man receives the last bread of the sacrament the priest comes to his bedside and asks, "Has his Majesty gone?"—has Christ gone through the mouth to the organs of the body? Was that Christianity or Fetishism? They preached a higher presence. They preached His presence by the side of the afflicted, the suffering, by the bedside of the dying, and in the homes of the sorrow-stricken. And yet once more they build upon Christ's coming again. They remembered the angel's words to the disciples, who with upturned faces watched His form ascending to the skies—"this same Jesus shall come again in the clouds." Thank God they believed in the second coming, and each morning as it breaks they had a right to expect that ere the sun set they would see Jesus here on earth. They had not given up that old belief yet of the second coming, and they could say to-day with Milton, in that glorious passage: "Come forth, oh Prince of the kings of the earth; come forth, oh light of the truth; put on Thy royal garments, for thy bride sigheth for thy coming." They were laying no new foundations, but were building upon the old. They had no new gospel to preach. If there were any people in this land that expected they should preach to science, civilization, philanthropy or humanitarianism, let them undeceive themselves to-day. They had nothing but the simple Gospel to preach; that Gospel, the same now and forever Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day, and always. It was the same Gospel that Paul preached to the Romans, that Peter preached at Jerusalem and Timothy at Ephesus, and was the same which was afterward preached by Luther, Calvin, Savonarola, Wickliffe, Tyndall, Wesley, Whitfield, Baxter, Chalmers, Milner, Bedell, and a host of other Christian lights. God of our fathers, he cried, made us worthy of such a medium. It was the honor of Christ that inspired their work, and that blessed name had been robbed of its rightful honor, and his perogatives usurped by others. The visible Church has been invested with His attributes, made the depository of His grace, placed between Him and the human soul by priests claiming to offer anew His perfect sacrifice. His Church was narrowed by assumptions which had no sanction from Him, claiming to receive from Him one divine order, and that order the order of Christ. Ah! could the Master speak to-day He would say, as He did to His disciples, "You know not what manner of man I am." They established no new foundation, but were returning to the old, sure foundation. They made no new departure. God forbid that that word should ever be on their lips which men put on them. This was an old departure commenced 1,800 years ago by the Sea of Galilee, restored and purified by the reformers of the sixteenth century and established on the soil of this new world by the patriots of the Revolution. They were part of the historic Church of Christ. Their faith, their ministry, and their worship belonged to the old paths. The very Prayer-book they used that day was the work of reformation effected by men, some of whom were signers of the Declaration of Independence—all of them associates and copatriots with George Washington. Their names were Francis Hopkinson, Ogden Duane, &c. There was not a book in the land that began to compare with it in the spirit of patriotism. It was full of it, and to-day and every Sunday the minister was taught to say "Bless and preserve the President of the United States." On this sure foundation, Christ Jesus, they took their stand, and they built in faith, in hope, and in charity—but, greater than all, in charity. Upon this foundation their work could not fail. They built in hope—hope for better days, hope in the reunion of Protestant Christendom. They had no hope in a reformed Christendom until it reformed itself, and God help us to do it. They built in hope of the Church of the future, that shall neither be sectarian, narrow, nor exclusive, but wide as the globe and broad as the love of God. They built in love and charity. They had no ill feelings toward any one, and when reviled, they bless; when persecuted, they suffer; when defamed, they entreat. They committed themselves to Christ, and they were content to wait for what was true life. Four hundred years ago Savonarola, after refusing a Cardinal's hat, was executed and finally burned. To-day Italy was free from the Adriatic to the Alps, and in the beautiful City of Florence, near Arno, a monument was now erected to his memory over his burned ashes. Bishop Cummins, in conclusion, made an eloquent appeal to the throne of God to guard, prosper, and perpetuate their Church and make it an instrument of good to all men.

GENTLEMEN EMIGRANTS.

A paragraph has lately been making the circuit of the press relative to the misadventures of some young English and American university men who formed a sort of little company to carry on sheep-farming out West, but whose sheep somehow always would die. In her new work, *Station Amusements in New-Zealand*, Lady Parker, whose pleasant work, *Station Life*, attracted such favorable notice two years ago, details a similar experience in connection with a visit to one of the few skating grounds of the colony, whose surroundings she graphically portrays:

"Bleak hills rose up on either hand, with still bleaker and higher peaks appearing beyond them again. An awful silence, unbroken by the familiar cheerful sound of sheep calling to each other—for even the hardy Merino cannot live in these ranges during the Winter months—brooded around us, and the dark recess of a splendid 'bush,' extending over many hundred acres, only added to the lonely grandeur of the scene. We rode almost the whole time in a deep cold shade, for between us and the warm sun-rays were such lofty mountains that it was only for a few brief noontide moments we could peep over their steep sides. After two hours' riding, at the best pace which we could keep up through these terrible gorges, a sharp turn of the track brought us full in view of our destination. I can never forget that first glimpse of Lake Ida. In the claw of a huge, giant, bare hill, divided, as if by a giant hand, lay a large black sheet of ice. No ray of sunshine ever struck it from Autumn until Spring, and it seemed impossible to imagine any venturing to skate merrily in such a somber-looking spot. But New-Zealand sheep-farmers are not sentimental, I am afraid. Beyond a rapid thought of self-congratulation that such 'cold comfort' was not on their run, they did not feel affected by its eternal silence and gloom. The ice would bear, and what more could skater's heart desire? At the end of the dark tarn, nearest to the track by which we had approached it, stood a neat little hut; and judge of my amazement when, as we rode up to it, a young gentleman, looking as if he was just going out for a day's deer-stalking, opened the low door and came out to greet us. Yes, here was one of those strange anomalies peculiar to the colonies. A young man, fresh from his university, of refined tastes and cultivated intellect, was leading here the life of a boor, without companionship or appreciation of any sort. His 'mate' seemed to be a rough west countryman, honest and well-meaning enough, but utterly unsuited to Mr. K——. It was the old story of wild, unpractical ideas hastily carried out. Mr. K—— had arrived in New-Zealand a couple of years before, with all his worldly wealth—£1,000. Finding this would not go very far in the purchase of a good sheep-run, and hearing some calculations about the profit to be derived from breeding cattle, based upon somebody's lucky speculation, he eagerly caught at one of the many offers showered upon unfortunate 'new chums,' and bought the worst and bleakest bit of one of the worst and bleakest runs in the province. The remainder of his money was laid out in purchasing stock; and now he had sat down patiently to await, in his little hut, until such time as his brilliant expectations would be realized. I may say here they became fainter and fainter year by year, and at last faded away altogether, leaving him at the end of three lonely, dreadful years with exactly half his capital, but double his experience. However, this has nothing to do with my story, except that I can never think of our skating expedition to that lonely lake, far back among those terrible hills, without a thrill of compassion for the only living human being who dwelt among them. I despair of making my readers see the scene as I saw it, or of conveying any adequate idea of the intense, the appalling loneliness of the spot. It really seemed to me as if our voices and laughter, so far from breaking the deep eternal silence, only brought it out into stronger relief. On either hand rose up, sheer from the water's edge, a great, barren, shingly mountain; before us loomed a dark pine forest, whose black shadows crept up until they merged into the deep crevasses and fissures of the Snowy Range. Behind us stretched the winding gullies by which we had climbed to this mountain tarn, and Mr. K——'s little hut and scrap of a garden and paddock gave the one touch of life, or possibility of life, to this desolate region."

Lady Barker's experience, in common with that of most persons who know the colonies, probably taught her the yet more melancholy fact that such cases as those of Mr. K—— are too apt to end in the victim to disappointment drowning his sense of desolation in the bottle. The Australasian colonies abound in such wrecks.

REV. DR. ADAMS ON CHRISTIAN UNITY.

There was a crowded congregation yesterday at Dr. Adams' Church, Madison avenue. The Pastor announced that this being the first week of the year it would be observed as one of special prayer, that there would be a communion service at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon each day, and that the services would be conducted by clergymen of different churches. After reading the Gospel according to John, xvii., 21, beginning with the words, "That they all may be one," he said that by the recommendation of the Evangelical Alliance a particular topic had been suggested for this opening Sabbath of 1874. That topic had been stated in the words, "The Unity of the Christian Church; the real oneness of all true believers; the hindrances and motives to union, and the blessings to be hoped for from the communion of believers in prayer." The subject, he added, was not enjoined by any ecclesiastical authority; it was simply recommended by an association of Christian believers having no ecclesiastical jurisdiction or power, and aiming at no interference with any existing ecclesiastical organizations. Happily, we lived in a country and in times when we were ignorant of that state of things known in some countries, where royal proclamations dictated themes for clerical discourse. The suggestion of one topic of Christian truth for general attention that day was not only free from objection, but was in itself a most extraordinary sign of the times. It lent, therefore, a peculiar interest to the subject on which he was about to address them. To-day in different nations and in different languages the subject would receive attention, and the truth was not only certain to be discovered, but it was sure to acquire reverence and power. Let a thousand telescopes from the same observatory sweep the same space in the heavens, and it would be strange if any star in the field of vision should escape the notice of all. The topic recommended for their consideration was no novel one in that pulpit. It was not introduced there to-day for the first time. Like all the great facts of the Christian system, it was gaining instead of losing interest. It was always capable of being surveyed from some new angle of vision and in some new form, and it was of the highest importance that the Christian Church should be thoroughly indoctrinated in the matter, for the responsibility must rest, not upon Church officials, but upon the great body of the Christian laity. Unhappily many minds had been confused by a subject distinguished by the utmost simplicity. Distinction was drawn between unity and union. This was in every way proper, and his wish was to explain that distinction. Unity was oneness; it was the state of being one and not many. Union was the act of joining several objects so as to make them one; it was a function of things distinct, having relation to more or less of unity as the ultimate result. The first of their subject was "the unity of the Christian Church; the oneness of all Christian believers." That meant that the Christian Church was one. There was only one Church of Christ; there was only one kingdom of the Redeemer. No intelligent reader could misunderstand his meaning, or, rather, that of the New Testament, when it spoke of the true followers of Christ as forming a unity. So far they occupied a position far above organizations that men called churches. The mind of a child could comprehend the proposition that those who were united to Christ by faith were members of that one Church which inspiration said was His body. Unfortunately all constituting this one invisible, mystic body of Christ were not visibly one because of human distinctions; hence the propriety and importance of accomplishing union among those who had an essential unity. All who believed in Jesus Christ and in the New Testament were members of His body, one as much as another—not one more than another. The Christian faith was sublimely simple—one Lord, one Church. Let us brush away all spider's webs—all the films that obstruct our vision. All these were distinctions which just now divided churches by name. Let us look steadily at one thing—the unity of all united in Jesus Christ. The distinctions among those who were one in faith in Christ had their origin in the imperfections of human nature, and were as distinct from Christianity itself as the diverse notions of men of different countries concerning astronomy were distinct from the stars themselves. The way to overcome these differences was to do away with human distinctions, most of all, by coming nearer to Christ, because by having an attachment for Him who was our Lord we were sure to be drawn closely one to another.

MARSHAL DE MACMAHON.

The Paris *Sport* gives the following particulars concerning Marshal De MacMahon:

"Grand Seigneur by right of birth! Marshal of France by right of conquest! President of the Republic by devotedness! His name is popular, and his person will be legendary! About half a century ago an old Count De MacMahon inhabited the Château of Saint Max, which is still seen at about a quarter of a league from Nancy, on the road to Marsal. The house, surmounted by a lofty roof, is half concealed by trees, and, situated half-way up a hill, it overlooks the ancient capital of Lorraine. The Count died in this sort of castle. Having three nephews he bequeathed to the eldest his domains, to the second his movable property, and to the third, as sole legacy, an old family sword, half eaten up with rust. The disinherited nephew was Patrick De MacMahon, now Marshal of France and President of the Republic. Such Frenchmen as have had the affliction to revisit the conquered portion of the country, and of pausing, full of emotion, on the battle-field of Reichshoffen, may have observed the homage paid to the Marshal by his enemies. To a solitary tree, which was on the day of combat a mark for the German artillery, is attached a placard on which are read these words:

'Here Marshal De MacMahon maintained himself during the battle. All persons are forbidden to touch this tree, its branches, or its leaves.'

This inscription, pious in thought and simple in form, is perhaps the most glorious trophy of the President. The valor of the soldier dominates his defeat, and the victors bow themselves to the vanquished."

Then adverting to the private habits of the Marshal, our contemporary says:

"The Duke De Magenta shoots and rides as if he were only twenty-five years of age; and probably the active life which he leads has prolonged his vigor beyond the ordinary limits. One of the salient features of his character is an excessive modesty; the hero, so intrepid under fire, appears somewhat timid in a drawing-room, but that quality is not without its charm; for gentleness, combined with force, renders his prestige all the greater. Marshal De MacMahon has borne arms and command under five different Governments without betraying one of them, for the simple reason that he never served anything but his country."

A REAL SPANISH PATRIOT.

All Madrid turned out the other day to do honor to the remains of a statesman of a class not very common anywhere, but a *rarissima avis* in Spain. Rios Rosas seems to have been, by general admission, a perfectly uncorrupt, patriotic man, and, as was significantly observed, perhaps no higher eulogy could be passed upon him than to state the fact that, although he had been in office and had the same opportunities of feathering his nest as his fellows—who almost invariably perform that operation with completeness and dispatch—he left, besides his library, no property but fifteen francs. The son of parents who had been persecuted by Ferdinand VII. on account of their liberal views, he had himself been ever a warm advocate of the same. He last held office in 1863, when, immediately after the revolution, he was appointed President of the Commission appointed to draw up a Democratic Constitution. In 1868 he was Ambassador to Rome. [illegible]

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

OUR FINANCES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my previous letter which appeared in THE TIMES on the 3d of December, I conclusively showed the impossibility of resuming specie payments at present, and that if tried it could only be maintained when the balance of trade was permanently in our favor, all arguments to the contrary notwithstanding. With hardly any available coin in the Treasury, resumption might last just about one week! In connection with what is usually understood by the balance of trade, a most important fact should never be lost sight of. The United States are to such an extent indebted to Europe for United States bonds and railroad securities, that over one hundred and fifty millions of dollars are required annually to pay the interest thereon. I believe that I do not overstate the amount. There never was a time when the utmost wisdom should preside over our financial legislation, since the credit of the nation must be preserved at all hazards.

Look at France! After a most disastrous war, while the paper money issued by the Bank of France amounts in round numbers to six hundred millions of dollars, it also holds one hundred and fifty millions in coin—this is already much—and the balance of trade is largely in favor of France, and this is everything. The premium on gold rules to-day in Paris is at two per cent. per mill! In this country after a most glorious termination of our civil war, with a paper circulation of eight hundred millions, with no coin to speak of in the empty coffers of the Treasury, and the balance of trade still largely against us, the premium rules here just now at one hundred per cent. per mill—fifty times as much as in France. To the student of political economy these simple facts speak volumes.

In regard to our paper money—composed of national currency and greenbacks—until Congress passes an act (and it will, no doubt, do so ere long) making national currency also a legal tender for the payment of all kinds of debts, duties on imports excepted, even under the existing circumstances, can by no means be considered the best which we should have. There was no reason why our paper money could not have been made uniform in its issue. Why make greenbacks alone lawful money, and leave the national currency in the cold, though the latter is actually based on United States bonds? Besides, so long as both issues are payable on demand, (in paper,) so long will the whole currency be, to use a mild expression, a mystification—nothing more, nothing less. If any one is anxious to know the true market value of our dual currencies abroad, let him take some to London or Paris, and he will soon find out at what rate our paper money will be bought, if at all. Nothing will give him a better idea of the worthlessness of our "shinplasters," not a dollar of which is based, so far, on coin. And yet, some of our leading representatives will not only cling to the popular cry of resuming specie payments, but favor inflation. I have conversed with some of our most conservative bankers and merchants about further inflation. One and all look upon the present circulation as amply sufficient. One of our most distinguished and conservative financiers, in a letter just received by me, says: "Every additional dollar (paper money) is a new instrument of expenditure, and therefore impoverishes instead of enriching."

Of late there has been so much talk about the "elasticity" of our circulating medium—always paper, of course—that I have tried hard but in vain to find any one able to explain the meaning of the word, until I happened to lay my eyes on an India-rubber band. I stretched and stretched it, when, lo! it snapped in two! The fact is I did not know the extent of its elasticity and when to stop. Possibly this is a fair illustration of the paper-money elasticity asked for by so many. If it will be found necessary to create more national banks, or if those now in operation need additional currency, this could be effected by canceling legal-tender notes for the same amount, issuing United States bonds in their place. As for the issue of low interest-bearing United States bonds, to be exchanged for greenbacks, and *vice versa*, it is nothing less than a barefaced inflation, which will deceive no one except an over-credulous public. The law which compels national banks to hold a reserve of twenty-five per cent. of their circulation is, no doubt, a wise measure in ordinary times, but in case of a panic the Treasury Department should have the right to suspend this law on bank reserves, since it is a virtual withdrawal of some ninety millions of dollars from the present bank circulation. To prevent our banks from paying interest on deposits would not only be unjust to them but also very unwise, since private bankers alone would reap a rich harvest from such a measure, and to a great extent encourage again the wildest sort of speculation. There are some points which I ask the privilege to elucidate before closing this communication. Looking over the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the estimates of the next fiscal year will leave a large deficit to be covered either by direct taxation or by duties on imports. Neither a loan nor an increase of the paper money should be thought of for a moment. Possibly some of the estimates of the expenditures may be considerably cut down. One item, that of the Sinking Fund, amounting almost to thirty millions of dollars, can certainly be reduced without impairing the national credit. By an act of Congress passed Feb. 25, 1862, all duties on imports are to be paid in coin, to be applied:

First—To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

Second—To the purchase or payment of one per cent. of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the 1st of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt. This sinking fund, however, was only commenced in 1869 by the then Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. George S. Boutwell, and has been carried on for over four years at the rate of ninety millions per annum, which, of course, entailed upon the people a most oppressive and unreasonable rate of taxation. The act of Congress mentioned, as well as one passed July 14, 1870, should be so far amended as to limit the sinking fund at twenty-five millions per annum, a sum amply sufficient to redeem the national debt within a reasonable period. There is every probability that for some time to come our imports will be on a moderate scale. It is undesirable, if not even humiliating, for the United States to become again borrowers. In view of this, let the duty on tea and coffee by all means be restored. If this should prove insufficient, there are other sources of revenue to be resorted to. One of the wisest measures ever enacted by Congress to sustain our national credit was the act requiring all duties to be paid in coin. At that time the debt was, however, much larger than it is now. The actual amount required by the Government to pay the coin interest on our bonds, for the Sinking Fund, and the expenditures for foreign intercourse, hardly exceeds one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars per annum; besides, the Treasury Department should never be a dealer in bullion. There can consequently be no objection raised why twenty-five per cent. of the amount to be paid for duties could not as well be paid in lawful money. This would still leave a large surplus of coin in the Treasury over and above all the gold disbursements. It is a measure which Congress should certainly take into consideration without any delay, as it would be a great relief to our importers. If the information which I have collected is reliable, the annual purchase of gold in the United States amounts to ninety millions; that of silver to thirty-five millions. The latter, it is expected, will reach almost double that amount within a few years. The Secretary should be authorized to purchase enough silver bars, to be coined as soon as possible in small change, said coinage to take the place of the abominable fractional currency now in use.

Even if all the preceding suggestions should be adopted, there still remains the most important question of all to be dealt with—our present irredeemable currency. There is one remedy and the only one, which will improve the value of our national bank notes. Let Congress pass an act which will compel every national bank to withdraw within a period of two years one-third of the United States bonds deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury as collaterals for the currency issued to them, and to substitute for these bonds gold coin, said coin to be held as a reserve for redeeming the national currency. It is self-evident that the banks can withdraw a part of the gold so deposited, by canceling their notes for the same amount, provided the gold reserve is kept up on the remainder of their circulation. Possibly we may by this step learn in time the approximate want of paper money required for our internal commercial transactions. The substitution of gold for United States bonds will necessarily entail quite a heavy loss on the banks. As an equivalent, the taxes on national banks should not only be abolished, but the Government should allow them every possible facility and privilege, carefully avoiding all measures calculated to interfere with the successful operations of the national banks.

W. SCHAUS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1873.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read all the able letters which Hon. John Young, of this City, has written to your widely-circulated journal, and feeling convinced from my own personal experience, and knowledge gained in a connection with the Western transportation routes of some years' standing, that the New-York merchants could not make a worse move than to aid in opening up the Caughnawaga scheme to the detriment of their existing trade channels, I offer a few remarks on the subject.

For seven months of the year, or during the season of inland navigation, the grain shipments of Chicago and Milwaukee go principally by way of propellers and sailing vessels to either Buffalo or the ports on Lake Ontario with which the Welland Canal forms a connection. The grain goes from Buffalo via the Erie Canal to New-York; from Oswego by a branch canal to the main line of the Erie, and so down to the Metropolis; via Kingston, in barges and propellers to Montreal, or by rail from Cape Vincent or Ogdensburg to Boston or Portland. Amid all these competing routes to the sea-board, that via Oswego has the greatest claims for support upon New-York merchants. The certain enlargement of the Welland Canal will allow the large iron steamers which now trade to Buffalo from Lake Michigan, and which carry from forty-five to seventy thousand bushels of grain, to steam down on to Lake Ontario, so to Oswego, their cargoes going thence by canal to the Hudson. Two transhipments are required before the grain leaves New-York, but these will likewise be necessitated to a great extent via the Kingston and Caughnawaga route. We will suppose one of the large twelve-foot draft boats comes down to Kingston during September or October, when the water in the river is at its lowest. The pilot will compel her being lightened by the barge load to take her safely down, while grain-laden schooners will attempt to go no further than Kingston. This expense, coupled with heavy canal tolls—for it is not to be supposed that the Canadian Government's tax will be lighter than that on the Erie after the completion of the improvements—will induce shippers to consign their grain via Oswego. However, if the lower canals on the St. Lawrence are ever deepened to a depth of twelve feet of water, there will always be the strong temptation for shippers to consign direct to Montreal rather than New-York. They will reason thus: All the through trade to New-York via propellers passes within seven miles of the port of Montreal when it enters the Caughnawaga Canal, and while my grain is slowly transported through the canal into Lake Champlain, and so on through a tortuous and, for a part of the distance, a dangerous navigation, I can have it safely delivered in Montreal, elevated and put under hatches for Europe with almost a certainty of less expense and its quicker appearance on the European markets. This is undoubtedly what any sane merchant will say, and while the Caughnawaga Canal, to the building of which deluded American capitalists will have contributed not a little, lies comparatively idle, Montreal receives a new life and impetus from almost the entire Western trade being thrown into it. New-York will yet see its suicidal policy in the respect of transportation, unless it puts out its hand, and with or without national aid, goes to work and deepens and enlarges the Erie Canal as far as Oswego. Once it does this, so that the canal can accommodate barges carrying 20,000 bushels on ten feet of water, all fear of being cut out by the Montreal route can be laid aside. The work of enlargement may be accomplished easily while the Dominion Government is at work on its new Welland Canal, and the expense incurred, which should include the millions asked to be thrown away on the Montreal blind of a Caughnawaga Canal, would soon be recouped.

By transhipping in Oswego grain would be saved all the dangers incident to a passage down the St. Lawrence and the stormy gulf, while it would reach New-York much sooner than by Caughnawaga. Any intelligent man, by taking up a map of the country alluded to, can see this at a glance. Winter would seal up the navigation in the Caughnawaga Canal on the date it closed at Montreal, while for two weeks or longer the grain would move east from Oswego. Another point, and an important one. The honorable who has pleaded so hard in favor of the Caughnawaga scheme looked at the trade as being all done in propellers. He has yet to learn that over one-half of the grain transported by water from Chicago and Milwaukee is carried in schooners. I ask how many of these craft ever go to Montreal, or how many would afford towage from Kingston to New-York, their expenses being all the while on a vastly increased scale to those of the barge or canal-boat. It would not be thought of, but as heretofore, all the sailing vessels would discharge in Oswego and Kingston. So here would be two transhipments for all the grain going by Caughnawaga, and which was sent from the West on board sailing-vessels.

The earnest endeavor of New-York dealers should be at any cost, as they value their control of the Western grain trade, to enlarge the canal from Troy to Oswego, let Buffalo complain as it may. The Caughnawaga Canal scheme is a snare and a delusion to New-Yorkers. Montreallers would like to see it built, so as to accommodate their increasing lumber trade with the South, and of course will not have the least objection to American capitalists bearing a portion of the expense. Montreal stands too close to the door of the proposed new route to New-York for the latter not to take warning, and refuse it her aid or countenance.

D. D.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE SCOPE AND OBJECTS OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Those who most earnestly advocate the repeal of the Bankrupt act appear to attach more importance to the necessities of insolvent debtors than to the rights of creditors. The latter have parted with their property on the faith of this law, a repeal of which would work great injustice to them, unless there was reserved to such creditors those remedies and that protection against fraud on which they justly relied when the credit was given.

It is urged that the law may be put in force to the great injury of persons who, but for its provisions, might recover from the embarrassment which exposes them to its application. Surely creditors have some interests which are entitled to at least equal consideration, and they will be slow to set the law in operation, unless those interests demand it.

It is also objected that creditors cannot exercise to a sufficient extent their own judgment and discretion in the settlement of estates, and that the expenses and fees are excessive. The forty-third section provides that, whenever two-thirds in value of the creditors who have proved their claims shall so determine, the estate shall pass into the hands of Trustees, to be chosen by those creditors, and that such Trustees shall wind up the estate, under the inspection and direction of a committee of creditors chosen by themselves. The fees allowed to officers of the court are definitely fixed, and if reduced would not command the service of competent officials. Creditors have the right to choose the assignee, and the court only appoints him on failure of creditors so to do. If they choose unwisely, they alone are responsible for his inefficiency. By whomsoever chosen, he is by law required to keep his accounts at all times open to the inspection of any creditor. He cannot charge the estate with the costs or fees of any officer of the court, except upon a bill duly taxed. His account, before it is allowed, must be duly filed in the court for examination, and he must give notice to all known creditors of such filing, and of the day when he will make application to the court for its allowance. Does not this afford ample provision for protecting the estate from illegal exactions? Every creditor has notice of the time and place where he can interpose objection to any improper charges against the estate, and will find the court ready to sustain him in resisting usury. If he fails to avail himself of these opportunities, can he complain? Has the abolition of the office of Sheriff of the County of New-York been recommended because he and his deputies exact and collect illegal fees?

Whether the provision making fourteen days' suspension of payment of commercial paper an act of bankruptcy is too rigid, is a question on which much difference of opinion may exist; but abrogate this entirely, and leave the debtor, after his suspension, in the control and management of his property until, by the slow course of law, a judgment could be recovered, and it would be a very easy matter for him to so dispose of it to his own chosen friends as to defeat entirely, under subsequent proceedings in bankruptcy, the equitable distribution which the law was intended to secure. The American idea that the limit of debt a man may honorably contract, is only to be measured by his ability to obtain credit, is considered erroneous and mischievous by some prudent business men, who hold it is to be measured solely by his ability to pay his debts as they fall due. The existence of this provision in the law is due to the latter view, the correctness of which can hardly be questioned; and if, by the frequent application of this provision, men who seek credit acquire juster views on this subject, a good result will have been attained, and business will be placed on a sounder basis.

The primary object of a general Bankrupt law is to secure an equitable distribution of the estate of an insolvent among all who have given him credit on an appearance of solvency. Enterprising and sharp creditors who systematically, by pressure and very vigilant care for their own interests, secure themselves on the first symptoms of weakness, will naturally oppose any law which interferes with their obtaining the advantage thus sought. But those more lenient and indulgent, who are content to receive only their fair share, oppose the law. Will it be asked which class are entitled to the greatest consideration?

A large experience in the practical operation of the present law leads to the conviction that most of the objections urged against it arise from a want of familiarity with its details. Members of the legal profession, with rare exceptions, have rather avoided practice in the bankruptcy courts, and confess to lack of acquaintance with it. Let those who are in any manner connected with its administration be held to a rigid compliance with its requirements, and let creditors see to it that their interests have the protection which the law affords, and with some modifications in details, the present Bankrupt law would be found just, equitable, and beneficent, save in the view of those who can see no merit in an enactment which prevents them dealing with their failing debtor in their own way, however exacting [illegible]

R.

BURIAL ALIVE.

A paragraph appeared in our impression of 1st January in reference to an extraordinary circumstance reported to have lately occurred in Missouri, where a child was rescued from being buried alive when actually in its coffin and on the way to the cemetery. Just a year ago a dreadful discovery, reported in the Ottawa *Citizen*, drew attention anew to this subject. For some time the work of removing bodies from an old to a new Roman Catholic cemetery had been in progress. In the course of the process the lid of a coffin came off. It proved to be that of an uncle of the gentleman who was superintending the removal, and the contents presented a terrible spectacle. "The miserable occupant had evidently lived in it. His face was contorted into an agonized expression; the arms were drawn up as far as the coffin would admit, and the head was twisted round to the shoulders, which apparently had been gnawed by the wretched man himself." This apprehension of being buried alive has been the bugbear of many eminent men. Prescott, the historian, left instructions, which were carefully carried out, that his jugular vein should be severed, and, on the occasion of Lord Lytton's death, we read in the London *Times* about that date: "The coffin has been made, but the body was not placed in it in consequence of a curious injunction contained in a paper which, on his Lordship's death, came into the hands of his legal representatives. According to this, he stipulates that after death, or presumed death, his body shall be allowed to remain three days on the bed, where he may be untouched; after which medical men are to examine him to ascertain that he is really dead, and if so to certify accordingly." This subject has excited so much attention on the Continent as almost to produce a literature of its own. "It is not to-day for the first time," says Dr. Josat, writing in 1854, "that too prompt interment begins to receive attention. This sad subject has, on the contrary, been a theme of meditation to every true friend of humanity. But all, or nearly all, have confined themselves to drawing a frightful picture of instances in which premature burials have occurred, without troubling themselves about the means by which such dreadful events may be avoided." It appears that in France a physician of the Anglo-Saxon name of Winslow was the first who gave earnest attention to preventive methods, and the circumstance that he had himself on two occasions narrowly escaped burial alive naturally served to stimulate this gentleman's efforts. He was followed by several of his countrymen in works on the same subject. In Germany action was first taken in the matter by the celebrated Hufeland, to whom may mainly be attributed the mortuary regulations now existing in that country. Weimar, his native State, was easily induced to accept his projects of reform, and Munich was not slow to follow. About 1823 the authorities of Frankfort-on-Main began to pay great attention to this subject. With this end the following arrangements were made: On each side of a vast chamber called the watch saloon, arranged in order down its length, are eight glass frames corresponding to as many cell-like partitions, the floor of which is lower by about a metre than the floor of the saloon. Above each frame, which is numbered, one sees a bell; it is an alarm-bell. This bell communicates with the interior of the cell by a cylinder crossing the partition. It is set in motion by a weight, relatively very heavy, which is held by a sort of little bolt, of which the trigger or catch is of the utmost sensitiveness. To the fingers of the corpse are fitted a sort of thimbles, connected with the alarum in such a way that on the very slightest movement the alarm machinery, which is of the most delicate and sensitive description, would feel the touch, and the alarm would be given. When the cell is well warmed and lighted, and everything in order, the coffin is placed upon the trestles, with the head on the same side as the door, and consequently opposite the window, which can be looked through from the watch saloon. When the corpse has been stretched on its bier, as on a bed, the hands are laid side by side on a little board placed across the region of the stomach. They then proceed to apply the apparatus, after having first tried it several times; each finger is fitted with a corresponding thimble, and the hand is then extended upon the board. In the watch chamber is established the controller, to insure whose constant watchfulness neither bed, table, nor chair are allowed him, and whose attention is further secured by his being obliged every half hour to move to a sort of indicator which, in case of his omitting to attend to it, would by a clever system of mechanism reveal his neglect. Immediately outside the watch chamber and parallel with it are two spacious passages, into which all the mortuary cells open. The appliances for warming and ventilating them are described as perfect. Let us suppose, says a describer, for argument's sake, a resurrection: the slightest movement of the fingers of the supposed corpse would make itself felt upon the thimble, which in turn tells upon the thread which communicates with the bell. This alarms the watchman, who instantly summons the physician, who hastens to the cell, carries the patient into the "chamber of vivification," and administers the necessary restoratives. Everything that human care and ingenuity can devise is here in case of accidents; so much so, indeed, that it really seems almost disappointing to learn that the bell has only once, we understand, been rung. Within three days those signs of decomposition generally make their appearance which are accepted as the infallible indications of death. Nevertheless, instances have occurred of such indications being much longer delayed. In the Summer of 1840 a young girl died in France of pleuro-pneumonia, who, after an exposure of eight days, during the extreme heat of that season, continued in a state of perfect preservation, in fact, every symptom about her favored the delusion of a death-like swoon, and her parents could not bear the idea of her burial. It was not until the ninth day that the fact of death revealed itself by unmistakable signs. This very year a case somewhat of the kind occurred in this country. Here is a current newspaper extract relating to it:

WESTMINSTER, Md., Aug. 28.—In the case of the young man Mathias, said to have died, but was supposed to have revived, there seems to be no hope that he has really come to life. The appearance of his skin led to a difference of opinion among the physicians as to his death, and this led to a postponement of the funeral. The body has a perfectly natural appearance, and up to last evening no decomposition had been noticeable. On pressing the lips with the finger they turn white, and on removing the finger they resume their natural color. The general impression is, however, that he is dead.

It is not without a shudder, says M. Thomasson, another French writer on this subject, that I have read the account of M. Hecquet, Surgeon Major of the Military Hospital at Dunkirk, in reference to the state of a corpse. He says: "As I opened the coffins, one after another, my eyes fell upon a corpse still in its entire state, lying upon the right side; the head and knees were bent, and pushing the right plank, while the buttocks and heels were pressed against the left. They told me that the corpse had been buried about eight years. Its position naturally invited the conviction that it had been placed in the coffin while in a state of lethargy; that awakening from this condition it had struggled, and that death had overtaken it in the midst of these frantic efforts. Thierry, another French writer, condemns in the strongest manner the too speedy burials practiced in his day in Paris, and thinks that it ought to be obligatory on all families to expose their dead for at least thirty hours. He emphasizes especially the indecent haste with which in furnished apartments strangers are got rid of, and mentions a case in which a man who was walking in the streets between 10 and 11 one morning, being ostensibly dead at noon, though without apparent disease, was actually buried that same evening! He had even known of the case of a man in humble life who, seized with an epileptic fit, and being supposed to have died of it, was carried to the cemetery, and forthwith interred.

Too precipitate burial often occurs in the case of persons whose death is supposed to have been occasioned by a sudden shock. On more than one occasion electricity or galvanism has served to rekindle the spark of life. Thus, a boy who fell from the second story of building into the court below, was picked up dead. On examination no trace of external violence could be found. A surgeon was promptly summoned, and as promptly pronounced the boy dead. Being taken home, it was somebody's happy thought that an electric battery should be applied to him. This was done, and at the fourth shock signs of life appeared, and ultimately the child recovered. In the *Annual Register* for 1809, the case is mentioned of a woman named Prosser. She had long been seriously ill, and was lately supposed by the persons in attendance to have died. The body was laid out by a woman usually employed in such operations, who, on returning to the house about six hours afterward, observed that the position of the hands had been altered, and concluded that visitors had been in the room. But on going to close the mouth, she was so awe-struck by the supposed corpse exclaiming "Do not close my mouth, for I am not quite dead," that she fell into a fit. The sick person subsequently recovered so as to be able to sit up in her room, and to tell how she heard all the conversation which passed relative to her funeral, but from extreme weakness had not the power of speech or motion.

On 13th February, some twenty-five years ago, a letter was read at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, from M. Manni, Professor in the University of Rome, in which he proposed to give funds for a special prize of 1,500 francs, as a reward for a paper on apparent death and the means of remedying it. The academy accepted the offer, and proposed for the subject of a prize the following questions: First—What are the distinctive characteristics of apparent death? Second—What are the means of preventing premature burial? They failed, however, to get essays which they deemed worthy of the prize until 1846. At length a successful essay was produced by M. Bouchut, and the fact of all others to which he directed attention was that the criterion in all cases between real and apparent death was that in the latter case the heart never ceased to beat. Even in the most profound swoon, with loss of sensibility and of movement, M. Bouchut avers that pulsation does not cease. In support of this opinion he cited the case of a man who, by reason of a wound of the radial artery, experienced in a short time many frightful fainting fits. Utterly insensible, and apparently incapable of being affected by stimulants, he lay cold and white as marble. His pulse failed, and to the hand the beating of his heart was imperceptible, but to the ear it was audible at long intervals. M. Bouchut found the same in other cases; there was the beating of the heart more or less weak, sometimes reduced to twenty or even fifteen beats to the minute. But in every case of syncope produced by excessive hemorrhage then beatings of the heart could be easily heard, and promised to be the main ground of difference between apparent and real death. Of course the probability of a dreadful incident of this kind occurring is far less in a country such as England, where the dead are scarcely ever buried in less than five days after death, than here. It is in countries where speedy burial is demanded that the utmost vigilance is requisite. It was on this account that doctors, although they usually differ, seem agreed that the horrible pangs of the suffering must be brought to an end by suffocation within a very brief period, and the contortions which are said to have been observed in the case of certain corpses were, if the result of burial alive, the work of a very few moments. Opening the jugular vein seems rather too severe a test, because, if the patient really be not dead, it would probably very soon make him so. Whether from apprehension, or as a matter of sentiment, the first Marquis of Hastings, the well-known Governor General of India, ordered his right hand to be cut off and preserved, to be placed in his wife's coffin at her interment. But a right hand is too much of a good thing to run the risk of losing. Most of us, however, would sooner jeopardize our little finger than be buried alive, and we imagine that our physical behavior after parting with that member would afford pretty good proof of our condition. What test Lord Lytton underwent we have not heard.

A REMARKABLE METEOR.

Mention has already been made of the singularly bright meteor which was observed in Washington early on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 24. A more particular account is given by the *Star* of that city, which says, "About 7:40 o'clock on Wednesday evening one of the most brilliant meteors ever seen in this section of the country passed over the District. Its intense brightness strongly illuminated all terrestrial objects, and was visible even in gas-lighted parlors, and it disappeared with a loud explosion. It was first seen a little south of east, and its course was about north-west by west. It seemed to be about half the diameter of the full moon, and left a track of light apparently extending thirty to forty degrees. Windows were rattled by the explosion, and one of the most dilapidated buildings in the District—the Sixth Precinct Station-house, corner of Ninth and K streets—was shaken so much as to throw down some of the plastering." Virginia papers speak of a similar experience in that State, there being some disagreement as to the time. Thus, the Fairfax *News* says: "On Wednesday night, about the hour of 8 o'clock, an aerolite passed over this region, lighting up the country like midday, and is supposed to have exploded, from the sound which followed, which was equal to that of the heaviest artillery, jarring the houses all through this section of country." And the Alexandria *Sentinel* says: "About 7 o'clock Wednesday evening, King street being at the time crowded with persons seeking the stores or enjoying the Christmas Eve sights, a meteor of most remarkable size and brilliancy shot athwart the sky from east to west directly over the city. From the following account received from our correspondent at Fairfax Court-house it will be seen that the meteor came to its end by explosion near that place. Our correspondent, under date of yesterday, says: 'Last evening at about 7 o'clock, our people were startled by a shock which seemed to shake the ground and rattled the windows of every house. There were various surmises as to the cause, and some were confident an earthquake had occurred. A bright light preceded the explosion a few seconds, and it was succeeded by a rushing noise like a high wind through a forest. It is evident it proceeded from a meteor. Several persons away from the village observed it, and described it as a ball of fire passing swiftly through the heavens and exploding when near the earth. Persons in their houses supposed some heavy body had fallen upon the roof, and rushed to see what the matter was, to hear only the rushing sound as it died away in the distance.' From an occasional correspondent near Vienna we have received to-day the following: 'About 7:30 o'clock Christmas Eve night a very loud clap of thunder was heard, and a most vivid flash of lightning seen, in the country around Vienna, Falls Church, Langley, and Lewisville. Just before the report a shock like that of an earthquake was felt, shaking houses, &c., and the very earth itself.' About 7 o'clock the family of Anthony McLean, Esq., being then at supper, sensibly heard and felt this same unusual shock, some supposing it to be an unusually large fire-cracker, but Mr. McLean insisting that it could not have been made that way, and thought it resembled the shock caused by the explosion of a locomotive."

Residents of Coatesville, Penn., and vicinity report that they also felt a severe shock about 8 o'clock on Christmas Eve. They attributed it to an earthquake. Houses were shaken, windows rattled, and a rumbling noise was heard. From Sandy Spring, Md., Mr. Henry C. Hallowell writes to the Baltimore *American* as follows: "It was my happy fortune, last evening, to witness one of the most magnificent spectacles I have ever beheld—the passage of a meteor of surpassing splendor. At 8 o'clock I was startled by a brilliant light encompassing me, and by the rapidly-moving shadows. On looking up I saw a meteor, about one-sixth the size of the full moon, of elongated shape, the body of it of an intense greenish white, and the head or front part red or blue, with some scintillations. A trail extended about three degrees. When I first observed it, it was due south, and of an elevation of about fifty degrees. The light was so brilliant that the family within the house were startled by the dimming of the lamps and by the greenish light upon the wall, and rushed to the windows to see the cause. The whole landscape was illuminated for the distance of a mile. A laborer about two miles from my point of view was startled by the sudden light and the moving shadows of the trees, and thought some concealed boys were playing a Christmas trick upon him. On looking up, he says, 'he saw something a great deal brighter than the moon, that moved about a mile and a half through the sky.' After the disappearance of the meteor, at times variously estimated from one-half minute to four minutes, the latter being my own judgment, there was a sharp report that shook the windows, and some say the earth. From the length of time after the disappearance of the meteor, I supposed it the report of a cannon. I confess I was too much startled and too lost in admiration to make accurate estimates as to the height and direction, but the above are approximately correct. My position is in Sandy Spring, Md., 600 feet above tide-water, eighteen miles north of Washington, latitude 39° 9'."

INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Sydney Myers, Manager of the Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Chicago, has devised a system of investment which proposes the placing of a portion of the real estate securities held by the bank in the hands of a Trustee, and upon these securities issuing certificates of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, bearing interest at seven and three-tenths per cent., payable quarterly. The plan is thus described by the Chicago *Journal*: "The Directors set apart first mortgage notes to the face value of $100,000, secured by real estate valued at $154,950, with improvements upon it amounting to $144,325, and making a total of $299,275, which, with the accrued interest, would make up a sum considerably greater than $300,000. Upon these notes the bank will issue certificates amounting to $90,000 of the value named above, namely: $100, $500, and $1,000, the interest, seven and three-tenths per cent., being payable on the first days of February, May, August, and November. The Trustee chosen is a gentleman whose business standing is a source of the fullest confidence—Mr. George Chandler, of the firm of Goudy & Chandler. He holds the entire $100,000 in notes, upon which he is empowered to countersign and deliver to the bank $90,000 of the certificates, which are worthless unless duly signed by the officers of the bank and countersigned by the Trustee. If at any time the depositor, holding one of these certificates, wishes to have it redeemed in money, he can do so by notifying the Trustee, who will notify him in turn that the money awaits him at the bank. After such notice by the Trustee the interest ceases. When the depositor has accumulated certificates to the amount of $500, he may exchange them for a promissory note having that amount on its face, and bearing interest at ten per cent. The certificates being made payable to the holder, they may be transferred at any time. Should the depositor obtain a loan from the bank, he may at any time redeem the whole or any portion of the note with these certificates, or, if he so desires, he may offset the interest on them to the bank, and in return be at a charge of only two and seven-tenths per cent. on such note. The holder of a certificate is entitled to examine them at any time, and the schedule of securities can always be inspected by calling at the office of the Recorder of Deeds, where they are recorded. The Trustee keeps a book in which those who do not care to keep the certificates themselves are registered. The investment department will be entirely separate from the general business of the bank."

GRANGERS' MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

The following memorial is being sent out by the State Grange of Wisconsin to the subordinate granges, for signatures, in pursuance of resolutions passed at Watertown, Wis., Aug. 26, and at Keokuk, Iowa, last month. The same form of memorial will be issued by the Executive Committees of the other States in the Mississippi Valley in a few days:

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED: The undersigned, citizens of the State of Wisconsin, would respectfully represent that ample means of transportation at a rate so moderate as not to be a burden upon the producers of the country has become an imperative national necessity, and justly demands such action at your hands as will afford adequate relief; that the improvement of those national water channels which nature has provided would secure such relief to a very great extent; that the delay to make rivers of a national character available for public use has thus far acted, and will continue to act, not only as an obstruction to commerce, but in the nature of a subsidy to private railroad corporations, at the expense of the public; that Congress, having complete control of these natural thoroughfares, is justly responsible if they are not in a condition to enable the public to avail itself of their entire usefulness; that we desire to confine our requests strictly to what we believe would not only contribute most largely to the general convenience, but which are considered to be the unquestioned right and duty of Congress to provide for. We, therefore, respectfully petition that you will promptly make such adequate appropriations as will secure the following results: The speedy improvement of the Mississippi at its mouth [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With No. 2,013, you will please discontinue THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, sent to my address. In place of THE SEMI-WEEKLY I have subscribed for your daily edition at our local news agency.

THE TIMES has become to me a daily necessity. Its fearlessness and honesty in the cause of reform, and its sterling independence and great candor in the discussion of national issues, are in striking contrast with the vacillating policy and carping and indiscriminate flings of some of its leading rivals. While they have proved recreant to their former professions, THE TIMES has been true to itself and its early record.

I tender to yourself and your able assistants the congratulations of the season, and remain very truly yours,

A. A. N.

VERMONT, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1873.

There is a paper published in London called the *Times*, which wields such power as to lead Englishmen to say facetiously that in the past their Government was made up of three estates, "Crown, Church, and State," but that now they have a fourth estate in the *Times'* newspaper. THE NEW-YORK TIMES has assumed a similar position in this country, and is now a power in the land. Wo betide the evil-doer upon whom it opens its thunder, for its lightning strikes with irresistible force. For a long time it had been calling attention to the swindling which was going on in the City of New-York, making accusations against one and another of the officials, causing investigations which only resulted in plastering over the accused, till the culprits thought, and the community despairingly believed, that nothing could be done to relieve the great City of New-York from a rapacious gang of thieves, who seemed to have obtained control of nearly every department of the City and County Government. THE TIMES took its measures with cool deliberation, and one morning came out with the bold declaration that, "Your head of department, Wm. M. Tweed, is a thief; your Controller, Richard B. Conolly, is a thief; your Mayor, A. Oakey Hall, is confederated with thieves." At the same time it called upon all the papers to join it in an investigation, and help hound down the thieves, and purify the City Government. With scarcely an ally from the press, with good and interested men fearful that this language was injudicious, THE TIMES battered away, and in response to unfavorable criticisms from the press, which came in thick and fast, it repeated all its charges, and called out boldly for thorough investigation, till at last the people became aroused and formed the Committee of Seventy, and the results we behold in the convictions now going on in New-York City.—*Pike (Ohio) County Republican.*

We believe in the dissemination of good, sound Republican doctrine, such as can be got out of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, a true Republican paper, which does not justify rascality in any party, and does not go off half-cocked whenever some professed reformer toots his horn for followers. THE TIMES is sound in doctrine, and we heartily commend it to our readers who want a good New-York weekly paper.—*Marion (Ohio) Independent.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the only great and reliable Republican newspaper in New-York, and is deserving the consideration of all persons who want a first-class City Republican newspaper.—*Delhi (Delaware County, N. Y.) Republican.*

We find THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES a very superior family newspaper, one that cannot fail to suit all who read it. It is a large eight-page sheet, and is well filled with valuable and interesting matter.—*The Waterloo Journal, Wisconsin.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is one of the ablest and best-conducted papers in the United States. It is straight Republican in politics, and is the most valuable paper for the general reader published in New-York.—*Marshalltown (Iowa) Republican.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES steadily grows in excellence and in favor with the public. It desires to be judged by the highest standard of journalism. To support this claim it employs writers of the first order of ability and skill. Its news columns displays as much tact as its editorial writing. Everything is fresh, clear, and intelligible. The comments of THE TIMES on current events show skill, discernment, and sincerity. We know of no newspaper which exhibits so high an order of culture in all its departments. In its daily record of important events THE TIMES is luminous and accurate almost beyond competition. Its discussions of political, social, and literary topics are unsurpassed for clearness and judgment. You get no trash with THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and no untrustworthy news or sloppy superficial writing for your money.—*The Daily Bulletin, Portland, Oregon.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is a first-class Republican paper. It is the leading Metropolitan journal, true and reliable upon all subjects. Its agricultural department receives especial attention.—*Charlotte (Mich.) Republican.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the leading newspaper of America, and should be found in every family.—*Cape May (N. J.) Star of the Cape.*

Next to your home paper, a general newspaper is almost a necessity, and THE NEW-YORK TIMES fills the bill completely.—*Conneautville (Penn.) Courier.*

To THE NEW-YORK TIMES, more than any other paper, is "Boss Tweed" indebted for the justice, fragment though it be, in the sentence pronounced upon him by Judge Davis. The paper which brought this about is a staunch Republican journal, and since the defection of the New-York *Tribune*, we are glad to know that the Republicans of the West are extending it their patronage.—*Anderson (Ind.) Herald.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the leading Republican newspaper in the country. It is very ably conducted, and is worthy of the confidence of the public, for its upright course, its signal usefulness as a political journal, and its general value as a newspaper. THE WEEKLY TIMES is put at a low price for clubs.—*Corning (N. Y.) Journal.*

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES we regard as the best and most complete daily in the country. It is Republican, yet bold and fearless in criticising what is wrong in Republican officials. Its editorials are the ablest, its correspondence the fullest and most reliable, and its news department excelled by no paper in the country. Added to this is the scrupulous care with which it guards ever its advertising columns against everything which is objectionable. And all together we have a paper worthy to visit any household. Of course the SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY contain the cream of the daily, and in Northern New-England find more general circulation.—*Lebanon (N. H.) Free Press.*

We have often had occasion to speak of THE NEW-YORK TIMES as being one of the most fearless, outspoken, and reliable journals in the country. To THE TIMES are the people of New-York and of the whole country largely indebted for the overthrow and punishment of the Tammany Ring thieves, as, without its exposure of the gigantic frauds, and its persistent efforts to bring the offenders to justice, it is probable that Tweed and his pals would have gone on in their plundering schemes for an indefinite period. THE TIMES is now and has long been the leading Republican paper of the country; its editorials are able and brilliant, its correspondence full and reliable, and its news department is excelled by no paper in the world.—*Keene (N. H.) Sentinel.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is ably edited and thoroughly Republican, and national in its principles and management.—*Windsor (Vt.) Journal.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the only staunch Republican daily in New-York City, and as a reliable news disseminator there is none better on the Continent. Our readers in want of a Metropolitan paper will do well to subscribe for THE TIMES.—*Medina (N. Y.) Tribune.*

THE TIMES is a very able paper and thoroughly trustworthy as a Republican journal and newspaper, too; it is industriously edited and has few if any superiors.—*Springfield (Ohio) Republic.*

That sterling paper the NEW-YORK TIMES is now the acknowledged leader of the Republican press in the United States, and, indeed, the only really Republican journal in New-York City, and is in all respects a first class paper alike in its daily, semi-weekly and weekly editions. We read it daily ourselves, and can recommend it to our friends.—*New-Jersey Mirror.*

THE TIMES is the only daily Republican newspaper in New-York, and its weekly edition is just what is needed by those who wish a City paper.—*Painted Post (N.Y.) Times.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the leading Republican journal in the United States. As a newspaper THE TIMES stands unrivaled, its news being gathered from all parts of the globe, and published at the earliest practicable moment. To those desiring a New-York paper, we would recommend THE TIMES.—*Sharpsville (Penn.) Advertiser.*

For ability, wise views of national policy, sound political principles, and honest, unflinching advocacy of what it believes to be right, we rank THE TIMES first of all the great dailies that come out of New-York. It has been a "stand by" from the day Raymond started it, and we have never been ashamed of its principles.—*Birmingham (Conn.) Transcript.*

For the last two years THE TIMES has led all the New-York papers in ability and reliability.—*St. Johnsbury Caledonian.*

LIABILITIES OF RAILROAD COMPANIES FOR NEGLECT.

In the Somerset County Court, New-Jersey, a few days ago, a judgment for $1,400 was rendered in favor of John Knabe against the Connellsville Railroad Company, in a suit involving an important law point. Knabe had sustained injuries in consequence of a train having been thrown down an embankment by a broken rail. It was shown that the road-master of the road had been notified of the condition of the rail. The court charged the jury [illegible]

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

FOREIGN.

The Spanish Cortes met on Saturday, and President Castelar read his message from the Ministerial benches. He said the Government had acted promptly and energetically against disturbances and conspiracies of all kinds, and that order had been maintained everywhere except in the north, where the Carlists still maintained their attitude of rebellion, and at Cartagena, where they had possessed themselves of one of the strongest places in Spain, and with it the best arsenals, the most formidable iron-clads, and impregnable fortresses. Want of troops and resources delay their recapture, which, however, is certain in the end. It is beyond doubt that the insurgents of Cartagena have direct communication with the Carlists. The war expenses during the recess, he says, have amounted to 400,000,000 reals. The Cortes, he adds, must establish a stable government, and he recommends legislation for gratuitous public instruction, and for the abolition of slavery within the Spanish dominions on both sides of the Atlantic. In the Cortes, on Saturday, the Deputies, on two votes, gave 120 majority against President Castelar. Gen. Pavia thereupon dissolved the Cortes, and occupied the palace and other public buildings with a force of 14,000 troops. The Spanish Republican force, commanded by Gen. Moriones, is opposed by a body of Carlists numbering 20,000 men.

The steamer Victoria, which left Glasgow the 27th of December, for New-York, has returned, with all the blades of her propeller broken. The actual stock of wheat in Liverpool is 167,000 quarters, which is much below the estimate. The stock of corn is 52,000 quarters, and of flour, 39,000 barrels and 37,000 sacks.

Rumbling sounds from Mount Vesuvius have been heard within the past few days, and an eruption of the volcano is believed to be imminent.

HOME.

The United States steamer Wabash arrived at Key West, Fla., on Saturday, from the European Squadron.

The total number of hogs received in Cincinnati, this season, to date, is 499,005, and during the present week 32,340 were received. The total receipts last year were 432,929.

Thomas Cook, aged twenty-eight, stabbed his wife, aged eighteen, five times, in Louisville, Ky., on Friday, inflicting mortal wounds. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Rutledge, attempted to interfere, when Cook stabbed her in the back, and then cut his own throat. He alleges that his wife was unfaithful to him.

Six seamen and the steward of the German barkentine Adolph Von Barth, lying at Wilmington, N. C., were suffocated by coal-gas generated from a stove in a close cabin, on Saturday night.

Anthony Evans, lately employed in the Police and Fire-alarm Telegraph in Philadelphia, on Saturday night met his wife in the street, and after a few words stabbed her in the side, inflicting fatal injuries. He then inflicted a slight wound on himself.

The total number of hogs packed in Chicago since Nov. 1 is 1,060,668, against 695,000 for the same time last year.

Isaac M. Weaver was hanged at Red Bluff, Cal., on Saturday, for the murder of A. Warner. Small-pox and scarlatina are still on the increase in San Francisco.

A most terrific wind-storm raged in Cimarron, New-Mexico, throughout Friday and Saturday. The Santa Fé coach going south was blown over, and two persons dangerously injured.

LOCAL.

Marshal Conklin issued 110 licenses and received $298 last week.

The Excise Commissioners, for the week ending Jan. 3, granted fifty-one licenses, for which they received $3,814 02. The total number of licenses granted during the year was 7,005, and the amount received therefor was $525,936 04.

During the past week 6,893 vagrants were accommodated with lodgings in the Police stations in this City, of which number 1,562 were females.

Maggie Jourdan was released on $5,000 bail on Saturday. James Barclay, of No. 18 Macdougal street, was her bondsman.

The Police arrests during the past week numbered 2,141....Fire Marshal Sheldon reports eighteen fires for the week ending at 8 A. M. Saturday, involving a loss of $52,820; insurance, $171,700.

On New Year's night Peter Grevening, fifty years old, residing at No. 421 East Fifteenth street, while walking up Avenue A, was assailed by a gang of ruffians and kicked about the head several times until he became senseless. He died at 6 o'clock, Saturday morning, from the injuries received. The Police are searching for the parties to the fatal affray.

The Department of Public Works received during the week ending Saturday, $9,873 87.

The taxes collected in Brooklyn during last week, amounted to $11,830,09.

During a quarrel which took place at Newtown, Long Island, on Friday, between John Jenkins, Jr., and a man named Cardigan, the latter shot Jenkins in the thigh with a fowling-piece. The wound is not dangerous.

George Hartpence was accidentally shot by Lambert Nixon, near Quakertown, N. J., a few days ago, while the latter was shooting at quail. Hartpence died almost instantly.

Frank McNulty, while attempting to cross the Pennsylvania Railroad track, at South Amboy, on Thursday, was struck by an engine. He died on Friday.

THE LATE SENOR CARRASCO.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Echo* writes to that journal as follows:

"The Protestants of Madrid are deeply affected at the great loss they have sustained in the death of their beloved Pastor, Don Antonio Carrasco, who was one of the victims of the Ville du Havre disaster. Carrasco was but sixteen years old when he became a Protestant and took an active part in forming a little congregation, whose services had to be all held with the greatest secrecy. When they were discovered by the authorities, Carrasco, with eight others, was committed to prison for trial, and after being kept there two years, they were finally condemned to nine years' hard labor. At that time the Evangelical Alliance was holding one of its yearly conferences, and indignant at such an act of the Spanish tribunals, worthy of the dark ages, it sent a delegation to Madrid of its most distinguished members to remonstrate with the Government and demand pardon for the culprits. The pardon was not granted, but the sentence was commuted into that of perpetual exile. Carrasco then proceeded to Switzerland, where he made rapid and brilliant progress in the theological studies to which he devoted himself, and thus prepared, he returned to Spain immediately after the revolution, and devoted himself forthwith to preaching the Gospel to his countrymen. He soon attained great prestige in the pulpit, and the church he founded—that of Madera Riva—was the largest and most flourishing in all Spain. He also took an active part in the abolition question, and latterly, always formed one of the chief attractions of the meetings held in favor of that cause. Castelar, who highly esteemed him, predicted that he would soon be one of the most powerful orators of Spain. He has been cut off in his prime, in the midst of his active and untiring services, and I cannot but add, in case this account should reach sympathizing persons who are able to spare to the afflicted, that he has left a young wife scarce twenty, and three little ones, the oldest of whom is not yet three years old, utterly destitute and homeless."

THE BLIND MURDERER IN MAINE.

Moses Tenney, charged with killing his wife in Grafton, Me., last week, is eighty-eight years old, and his wife was only seventy-five. They had often quarreled and always lived unhappily together. Mr. Tenney has been blind for five years, and his lower limbs entirely paralyzed. He has been supported by the town of Grafton for several years at the house of his son, (J. D. Tenney.) It appears that on Wednesday morning last Mr. J. D. Tenney and his wife were awakened by a noise in the room of the old people, but all soon became quiet, and they thought no more of it, as such disturbances were of frequent occurrence. After the younger Tenney had built the fire in his own part of the house, he went to build the fire in his father's room, as usual, and saw his mother lying upon the bed with her mouth open, and his father sitting up in bed with the bed-clothes around him. He went to the bed, and found his mother dead, and so said to his father. He expressed no surprise, and remains entirely silent on the subject. The Coroner found marks of violence on her body and on her neck and face.

ZOOLOGY IN PARIS.

The Zoological and Acclimatization Societies of Paris appear to have been extraordinarily active of late. The former has received valuable additions in various departments, the last being a magnificent tiger, with a fascinating [illegible] being alleged to have devoured [illegible]

have been at length captured at the very moment he was going to dine off 468. The sister society has lately distributed 70,000 francs in prizes for acclimatizing. Two of them have been awarded to cultivators of bull frogs, who are to take the place of the little frogs which are being literally eaten off the face of France, for from $5,000 to $7,000 a week is taken at the markets by the sale of these delicate little reptiles for the kitchen. Some how we seem to lag sadly behind where zoölogy is concerned. At this hour we have not a collection which will compare with such a third-rate capital as Dublin. While the beautiful Acclimatization Garden at Melbourne excites envy quite as much as admiration in an American mind.

POSTAL CARDS AND STATIONERY.

The *Paper Mill Journal* says in regard to the effect had upon the consumption of paper by the introduction of postal cards:

"A large number have been used in cases where but for their existence no communication at all would have been made, and so they cannot be said to have wholly been used as a substitute for writing paper. Where their competition has been most felt has been in their extensive use for circulars, for which they are specially fitted. It is safe to estimate 1,000,000 postal cards as equivalent to the same number of half sheets of note paper of medium weight, or say three tons and one-eighth. This would make the total product to date as equal to about 200 tons in round numbers, allowing for those which have not replaced any other writing materials. This would barely equal the product of the fine mills at Holyoke for five days, and it is certainly not enough to cause any alarm. For ourselves, we doubt if through the competition of postal cards the consumption of fine paper has been lessened 100 tons, while we believe it has indirectly stimulated the consumption of the latter. In this connection we may state that the consumption of envelopes has not been affected by the introduction of postal-cards, but that the four or five leading manufacturers are behind their orders."

KING LUNALILO.

A letter from Honolulu, Dec. 6, says: "The health of the King continues quite precarious. He has a chronic pleurisy, that is likely, from any indiscretion or neglect, to carry him off at any time. Still, with care and strict temperance, he might survive for some years. Some three weeks since he went to Kona, on Hawaii, accompanied by his doctor, (a very skillful Frenchman named Trousseau,) and a number of attendants. If he don't recover health in that unparalleled climate, he won't anywhere. David Kalakaua is acknowledged on all hands to be the next chief to succeed to the throne. He has a fair English education, and is intelligent; but it is conjectured that if he were in power he would display his antipathy to foreigners, and particularly Americans. I should anticipate nothing of the kind. His two sisters are married to foreigners—one of them an American, and the other an extremely liberal-minded Englishman—and these two brothers-in-law would possess a large influence."

THE RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL.

The Greek Church reckons its sacred days according to the old chronology, which is twelve days behind the usual one. Christmas for that Church is to-morrow, (Tuesday,) and will be celebrated at the Greek Chapel, No. 951 Second avenue, near Fiftieth street, at 11 o'clock A. M. After the Liturgy, which is in English, a sermon, also in English, will be preached. Free admission is granted to every one.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Donohue, J.—557, Barnes et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 305, Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 973, Reid et al. vs. Schmale; 463, Tuska vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 931, Milledgeville Manufacturing Company vs. Gerstman; 3261, —— vs. ——; 7½, —— vs. ——; 11, Adler, &c., vs. Elmore; 769, Wardenberg vs. Burke; 2983, —— vs. ——; 445, Taylor vs. Eastman; 541, Potter, Executor, &c., vs. Barnard et al.; 669, Claflin et al. vs. Wolfsbruck et al.; 823½, —— vs. ——; 905, Burke vs. Graham; 2227, —— vs. ——; 987, Roberts, Jr., vs. Campbell; 913, Bennett vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1197, Fettretch vs. McKay; 1382, Duryee vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Brinckley vs. Brinckley; 1532, Opdyke et al. vs. Prouty; 3040½, National Broadway Bank vs. Prouty; 3048½, Palmer vs. Prouty; 274, Willett, Administrator, &c., vs. Kipp et al.; 872, Morris vs. Stover; 3258, Knickerbocker Insurance Company vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1416, Pratt et al. vs. White et al.; 1506, Douglass vs. Williams, impleaded; 1402, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Ammermann; 580½, Mass et al. vs. Huested; 442, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 612½, Drake et al. vs. Clarke; 1012½, Duncan vs. Russell and E. Manufacturing Company; 1260, Hafner vs. Winter et al.; 1544, Maximilian vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1682, Koehler vs. Reddin; 1904, Ferry et al. vs. Ladd, Jr., et al.; 1906, Griswold et al. vs. Daskam; 1908, Carpentier vs. Whitbeck.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—691, Stokes et al. vs. Recknagle; 423, Knapp et al. vs. Altmeyer et al.; 555½, Stover vs. Porter; 619, Goodwin et al. vs. Hirsch; 251, Gadsden vs. Commercial Life Insurance Company; 811, Mallory et al. vs. Radde; 813, Butterfield vs. same; 815, Selchow vs. same; 771, Risley vs. Smith et al.; 621, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche; 394, Fairfax vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 823, Wilson vs. Meyer; 805, Mendelson et al. vs. Stout; 155½, Wagner vs. Boocock; 71, Schenck et al. vs. Morris.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—772, Hart vs. Russell; 1235, Dusenbury, Executor, vs. Hoyt; 278, Reade vs. Clarke et al.; 812, Mallory et al. vs. Koehler; 814, Butterfield vs. Koehler; 816, Selchow vs. Koehler; 48, Shandley vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 676½, Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 28, Shapter vs. Doherty et al.; 72, Sharpe vs. O'Brien; 688, Luppold vs. Ohnmocht; 702, Congregation Shaar Hashmoin vs. Halliday; 784, Shook et al. vs. Anderson et al.; 790, Lyons vs. Knapp; 796, Loaners Bank vs. North Shore Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—2339, Sanderson vs. Peabody. Order: 3629, Smith vs. Douglass; 612, Leetch vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 613, Same vs. Same; 3571, Kingsland vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1617, Caylus vs. Beebe et al.; 866, Kremborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2423, Hauft vs. Moon; 2546, Shepherd vs. Knickerbocker Fire and Life Insurance Company; 2260, Kennedy vs. Higgins; 2077, Heitler vs. Act et al.; 2388, Weed Sewing-machine Company vs. Corbitt; 332, Fisk vs. Standert et al.; 2265, Newkirchen vs. Third Avenue Railroad; 570, Marvin vs. Serrell.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—3172, Lyons et al. vs. Isabeau; 3122, Schmidt vs. Haas; 3059, Ellis vs. Barry; 3676, Sanborn et al. vs. Stoessel; 2666, Mang vs. Dilger; 2905, Dohm vs. Hilborn; 1290, Udall vs. Schenck; 3136, Page vs. Fosati; 2532, Weston vs. Safety Sup. N. G. Co.; 3885, Powers vs. Willcox and Gibbs Sewing-machine Company; 3936, Bartlett vs. Bogert; 2008, Smith vs. Eastman; 2882, Cousin vs. Muller; 3006, Sage et al. vs. Vetter; 2526, Brown et al. vs. Waite.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by McAdam, J.—2840, Commis vs. Goff; 3047, Halsey vs. Klemm; 2769, Sanchez vs. Casey; 2903, Holken vs. Mittnacht; 2826, Wendle vs. Sarner; 2322, Reeves vs. Dailey; 3791, Cushing vs. Bassford; 2545, Lidiard vs. Whelan; 2717, Todd vs. Pinckney; 2925, Dukes vs. Klepstein; 3739, Longinatti vs. Bressant; 3621, Dergie vs. Blanchard; 3128, O'Brien vs. Koehler; 2975, Robinson vs. Mathes.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—3662, Kasschaw vs. Hamel; 3773, Mares vs. Seagrave et al.; 3938, Maas vs. Seagrave et al.; 3940, Young vs. John; 3703, Clements vs. Chambers; 3877, Michel vs. Kubler; 3378, Same vs. Same; 3627, Philip vs. Mittnacht; 3434, Roberts vs. Bogart; 3796, Patterson vs. Bryant; 3813, Dingman vs. Sawyer; 3200, Johnson vs. Rosenstock; 3091, Dunn vs. Lichtenstein; 2812, Aston vs. Corwin; 3362, Hoffman vs. Veppard.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, C. J.—Andrew Petty, robbery; John J. Decker, burglary; Louisa Connors and Sebastian Geyer, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Frank Carniaux and John O'Connor, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Annie McNally and Henry Woodiness, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Henry Thompson, larceny and receiving stolen goods; William Melody, forgery; Henry E. Simpson, grand larceny; John Gallagher, Daniel McKracken, and Thomas Benner, grand larceny; William Arnold and John Wood, grand larceny; James McGrath and Mathew Duryer, larceny from the person; Thomas McConnell, larceny from the person.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 3—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 91⅞@92 for money and the account. U. S. 5-20 bonds, 1867, 107⅝; new 5s, 103⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 43½@43¾; do. Preferred, 67; New-York Central, 92½. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 4½ ℘ cent.

1:15 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44@44¼.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England, on balance, to-day, is £270,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 57½c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 3.—U. S. 5-20 bonds, 97⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Jan. 3—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 6,400,000f. during the last week.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December, at 8d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 8d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 8 1-16d.; do. do., deliverable March and April, at 7 15-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 5,000 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 8⅛d.; do. do., deliverable January, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February and March, at 8d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February, at 8 5-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 8 7-16d. Provisions—Cheese, 67s. ℘ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Pork, 65s. ℘ cwt. for new Mess. Bacon, 40s. ℘ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut.

Evening—Common Resin, 7s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Bacon—37s. 3d. ℘ cwt. for new Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Tallow, 42s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—Sugar in active demand and prices advanced; Molasses Sugar, 8¾@9¾ reals ℘ arroba; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 27,500 bxs. and 3,900 hhds.; receipts of the week, 10,500 bxs. and 1,450 hhds.; exported during the week, 13,000 bxs. and 2,900 hhds., including 8,300 bxs. and 2,400 hhds. to the United States. Molasses active; Clayed, 6@6½ reals ℘ keg; Muscovado, 6@6½. Mixed. Muscovado Sugar, grocery grades, 15½@16 reals ℘ arroba. Bacon firm at $26@$27 ℘ cwt. Butter firm; superior American, $44@$46; Goshen, $48@$50 ℘ quintal. Flour active at $28 50@$30 ℘ bbl. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $32@$34 ℘ quintal. Lard firm; in kegs, $25 50@$26 ℘ quintal; in tins, $27@$28. Potatoes firm at $7 50@$7 75. Tallow firm at $22 ℘ quintal. Wax—Yellow firm at $12 50 ℘ arroba; White dull. Honey in fair demand at 6¾@7 reals ℘ gallon. Onions nominal. Naval Stores in fair demand. Coal-oil in fair demand at 6½@6¾ reals ℘ gallon. Empty Hogsheads in fair demand at $5@$5 50. Lumber—White Pine nominal; Pitch Pine quiet at $48@$52 ℘ M. Box Shooks quiet at 20@20½ reals; Hogshead Shooks nominal. Hoops—Long shaved in fair demand at $115@$128 ℘ M. Freights firm; loading at Havana for the United States, ℘ box of Sugar, 75c.@$1; ℘ hhd. of Sugar, $4@$4 25; ℘ hhd. of Molasses, $3 75@$4; to Falmouth and orders, 50s.@57s. 6d.; loading at other ports on the north coast for the United States, ℘ hhd. of Sugar, $4 50@$4 75; ℘ hhd. of Molasses, $3 75@$4; to Falmouth and orders, 57s. 6d.@65s. Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 81@82 premium; short sight, [illegible] premium; 60 days, gold, 100@102 premium; short sight, 104@106 premium; on London, [illegible] premium; on Paris, [illegible] premium; [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 3.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 B., H. & E. 1st.	29
3,000 U. P. Incomes.	74¾
00 Canton........s3.	76
00 Consol. Coal.	50⅞
300 Pacific Mail...b3.	40½
500 do.	40⅝
200 do.......b3.	40½
1600 do.	40½
1500 do.	40⅝
600 do.	40¾
2000 do.	40⅞
1400 do.	40¾
100 do.......b3.	40⅞
600 do.	40⅞
600 do.......b3.	41
1000 do.	41
1800 do.	40⅞
100 Harlem	119½
900 Western Union	75⅞
1800 do.	75¾
200 do.......b3.	75⅞
500 do.	75⅞
2100 do.......b3.	76
1300 do.	76
200 do.......s3.	76
1200 do.	76⅛
500 do.	76
400 do.	76¼
100 do.	76⅜
100 do.......b3.	76⅜
100 do.	76¼
100 do.......s3.	76⅛
100 do.......s3.	76
400 do.	76
400 do.	75⅞
800 do.......s3.	75⅞
500 do.......b3.	76
300 do.	76
300 do.	75⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H....c.	100½
500 do.	100⅝
100 do.......c.	100⅝
100 do.......b3.	100¾
400 do.	100¾
300 do.	100⅞
800 do.......b3.	101
700 do.	101⅛
200 do.......b3.	101¼
100 do.......b3.	101
500 do.	100⅞
200 do.	100¾
200 Lake Shore....s3.	80⅝
600 do.	80⅝
100 do.......b3.	80⅝
200 do.......c.	80⅝
300 do.	80½
500 do.	80⅝
30 do.	80¼
300 do.......s3.	80⅝
300 do.......c.	80⅝
500 do.	80½
100 do.......b3.	80⅝
100 do.	80⅝
400 do.......b3.	80¾
1200 do.	80¾
300 do.......b3.	80⅞
300 do.	80⅞
200 do.......b3.	81
900 do.	81
100 do.......s3.	81
500 do.	81⅛
1500 do.......b3.	81¼
1600 do.	81¼
500 do.	81⅜
100 do.	81¾
900 do.	81⅜
700 do.	81⅛
400 do.......b3.	81⅛
400 do.	81⅛
300 do.	81
200 do.	80⅞
400 do.	80¾

50 Illinois Central	100
300 Union Pacific	32¼
700 do.	32⅛
1200 do.	32¼
100 do.......s3.	32¼
900 do.	32⅛
400 do.......s3.	32⅛
300 do.......b3.	32¼
200 do.	32⅛
1100 do.	32
900 do.	32⅛
100 North-west.....c.	59½
300 do.	59½
800 do.	59⅝
100 do.......s3.	59½
100 do.......b3.	59¾
100 N. W. Pref.	74¼
100 do.	74½
100 do.	74¼
100 do.	74⅜
200 Rock Island	103⅞
100 do.	103¾
200 do.	103⅞
200 do.	104
100 N. Jersey Cent.	99
900 St. Paul	44¾
100 do.......b3.	44¾
100 St. P. Pref...b30.	70
100 do.	70
300 Tol. & Wab.	53⅜
400 do.	53⅛
100 do.......c.	53⅛
200 do.	53¼
400 do.	53⅜
100 do.......b3.	53½
200 do.	53½
200 do.	53¼
100 do.	53⅛
700 do.	53¼
200 D., L. & W...b30.	100¼
100 do.	99⅞
200 do.	99¾
300 B., H. & Erie	3⅜
12 Morris & Essex	89¼
225 do.	90
74 do.	89¾
400 Ohio & Miss...b3.	31¾
400 do.	31¾
600 do.	31⅝
100 do.	31¾
25 Ohio & M. Pref.	60
100 Alton & T. Haute.	19
100 do.	19½
100 do.	20
15 Chic. & Alton	104
800 Han. & St. Jo.	29½
100 do.......b30.	29¾
200 do.......b3.	29¾
100 do.	29⅝
200 do.	29¾
200 do.......b3.	29½
20 C., B. & Quincy	98⅛
100 H. & St. Jo. P.b15.	38½
200 do.	39
200 C., C. & I. C..b15.	28¾
500 do.	28⅝
500 do.	28¾
100 do.......b30.	28⅞
500 do.......b30.	29
200 do.	28⅞
200 do.......b3.	29
700 do.	29
200 do.......b3.	29⅛
200 do.......b30.	29⅛
100 do.	29⅛
300 do.......b3.	29
100 do.......b3.	29¼
400 do.	29
200 do.......s3.	28⅞
200 do.......b3.	29⅛
100 Atlantic & Pac. P.	12⅞

MONDAY, Jan. 5—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reported through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 3, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

Increase in Loans	$3,040,900
Increase in Specie	4,881,300
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,794,100
Increase in Deposits	10,247,400
Increase in Circulation	30,200

	Jan. 4, '73.	Dec. 27, '73.	Jan. 3, '74.
National Capital	$71,285,000	$69,235,000	$69,235,000
Local Capital	16,734,200	17,266,300	17,266,300
Total	$88,019,200	$86,501,300	$86,501,300
Loans	277,720,900	257,735,100	260,776,000
Gold & Gold Notes	19,478,100	23,676,000	28,557,300
Other Legal Tenders	41,165,400	44,182,500	45,976,600
Deposits	203,808,100	195,280,100	205,527,500
Circulation	27,613,800	27,240,000	27,270,200

The present holding of Greenbacks to Deposits is $45,976,600 to $204,527,500 Deposits, or about 22½ ℘ cent. The aggregate of Greenbacks and Gold Notes to Deposits and Circulation is $74,533,900 to $232,797,700, or about 32⅛ ℘ cent.

The gain in Deposits is unusually large, even for the first days of the New Year. Last year, for the same week, the gain was barely half the present accession of $10,247,000.

The rates for Money on call loan varied but slightly during the week from 7 ℘ cent. There was a further decline in the Street rates for Money on prime Merchant paper, and a scarcity of paper of the best names, at 7 to 9 ℘ cent. The market was tending to increased ease at the close of the week.

The New-York Banks now hold $45,976,000 in Greenbacks. The total Treasury issue, to date, is $378,481,000. At the beginning of last year the Banks held $41,165,000. The total Treasury issue was $358,642,000. The Gold in the Treasury now stands $91,479,000. The Gold Note Circulation, $37,543,000; of which the New-York Banks hold for themselves and on special deposit, $28,557,000. Last New Year the Treasury held in Gold, $74,359,000. The Gold Note Circulation was $23,263,000, of which $19,478,000 was in the New-York Banks.

The general trade of the week was broken by the New-Year Holiday. The Export clearances of Produce were nevertheless large, and from the Southern ports about 90,000 bales of Cotton went direct to Foreign markets. The import entries are very light, and the Customs revenue showed no marked revival on Friday and Saturday, although some allowance must be made for bad weather.

The import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $2,776,449, as compared with $6,286,904 same week last year. The exports of domestic produce are $6,075,750, as against $4,107,280 last year. The exports of Gold and Silver, $601,399, as against $831,919 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $1,353,000, comparing with $2,207,264 same week last January.

The present weekly returns practically closed the business of the Old Year, although part of them run two business days into the present month. The Import entries at New-York, for the year 1873, exclusive of Foreign Specie, were as follows, being official to the close of November, and semi-official (by weeks) for the last month:

January	$37,689,752	July	$31,493,169
February	38,726,564	August	32,632,909
March	42,625,933	September	29,772,735
April	36,597,173	October	27,275,914
May	34,119,370	November	20,784,951
June	28,097,485	December*	21,317,556
Total Calendar Year 1873			$381,063,511
Total Calendar Year 1872 (official)			426,512,474
Decreased Imports			$45,448,963

*Unofficial.

The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported from New-York, for the year 1873, are as follows:

January	$20,050,550	August	24,343,509
February	21,130,002	September	25,799,042
April	25,610,719	October	31,246,838
May	26,253,028	November	28,495,882
June	24,443,326	December	*27,664,526
July	25,621,503		
Total for year 1873			$302,659,181
Total 1872 (official)			236,859,297
Increased Produce Exports			$65,799,884
Gold, Jan. 3, 1874			111⅜ ℘ ct.
Gold, Jan. 4, 1873			111⅞ ℘ ct.

*Unofficial.

The export of specie for the year 1873 from the port of New-York, is as follows:

January	$7,127,989	July	$10,838,043
February	3,670,444	August	2,198,549
March	3,850,432	September	1,502,625
April	3,850,810	October	2,107,447
May	2,943,383	November	2,545,842
June	6,555,996	December	*2,696,094
Total for year 1873			$48,908,484
Total 1872, (official)			71,959,042
Decreased Specie Export			$23,050,558

* Unofficial.

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office, in the year 1873 are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$11,037,400	January	$16,019,011
February	13,112,139	February	4,760,208
March	12,237,366	March	1,918,101
April	[illegible]	April	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	May	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	June	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	July	[illegible]

August	[illegible]	August	[illegible]
September	11,[illegible]	September	1,494,362
October	8,1[illegible]	October	3,987,234
November	5,059,297	November	3,797,311
December	6,858,461	December	6,515,425
Total, 1873	$119,890,806	Total, 1873	$86,582,835
Total, 1872	143,817,045	Total, 1872	81,265,672
Jan. 3, 1874	$645,000	Jan. 3, 1874	$1,550,000
Jan. 4, 1873	1,743,323	Jan. 4, 1873	1,723,576

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		Jan. 4, '73.
American Gold	110⅜@109⅝@111⅜	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May	115½@116	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, '67, January	xd. 118½@115⅝	113⅞
U. S. New 5 ℘ cents	111½@111½	111¾
Central Pacific 6 ℘ cents	xd. 96@93	99½
Union Pacific 6 ℘ cents	xd. 85@82½	87½
New-York Central	97⅞@100¾	99½
Rock Island	99⅝@104¼	111
Ohio and Mississippi	30¼@31¾	48½
St. Paul Common	41¼@44⅝	54
St. Paul Preferred	64¾@69¾	77½
Toledo and Wabash	49½@53¼	74⅝
Union Pacific	30¼@32⅛	38⅝
Erie	44½@47½	62¼
Western Telegraph	72⅝@76	79⅝
Pacific Mail	38½@40⅞	73¾
Lake Shore	76@80⅝	96½
North-western Common	55¾@59½	83
Harlem	119½@120	114½
North-west Preferred	69½@74½	88¼

The rise in Gold noted in our table occurred at the very close of the week, and is believed to have close relations with the prominent *Bull* speculators on the Stock Exchange. To fortify one of the arguments for the very rapid advance in the Railroads and Western Telegraph, to wit, the prospect of more Greenbacks, it seems to be deemed a fair gambling risk to advance Gold for the same cause. Thus far, however, the very presence of $20,000,000 or $22,000,000 more Greenbacks has had little or no effect on the trade demand for Gold, and none whatever on Exchange. And even if an export demand for Gold should come later in the season, the difference now in the Treasury from last year is more than equal to the English Gold received here in October and November, even if the whole sum of $16,000,000 should have to be returned to complete the exceptional circuit.

The best Stocks and Mortgages of the Exchange led the fresh rise in the market after Christmas Day, and a free demand for these securities was felt throughout the week. The Pacifics and the best of the old Mortgages, like North-west Consolidated, Lake Shore Debentures, depressed in the panic, are gradually recovering to old prices, and Panama, Delaware and Lackawanna, Central New-Jersey, Harlem, Rock Island, and New-York Central Stocks are appreciating on the ease in Money and with the restoration of confidence among investment buyers.

These favorable signs among the regular Dividend securities were overshadowed at the close of the week by the greater relative rise and speculative buoyancy in such Stocks as Lake Shore, Western Telegraph, the North-wests, the St. Pauls, Wabash, &c. Our table marks a rise of 2½ to 4 ℘ cent. since Saturday week, the market leaving off with much firmness at about the highest figures. The movement since New Year is credited to one or two bold speculators, who find a large following on the Street, though not, perhaps, so strong in means or confidence, as the December party who carried up the market from panic prices, and supposed they were doing well to realize before Christmas. In other words, the leadership is reduced in numbers, but is increased in boldness, and the speculation, at the speed it is now going, must soon run itself out, either to great success in establishing a higher range of values or to a sudden collapse from too much steam.

The Republic Fire Insurance Company has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ℘ cent.* to Stockholders, and a Yearly Scrip Dividend of fifty ℘ cent. to the Policy-holders participating in the earned premiums of 1873. The Dividend is payable Jan. 6. The Scrip will be ready after March 2.

The Commerce Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company have declared their usual semi-annual dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable on demand.

Messrs. Scott, Strong & Co., No. 36 Broad street, have brought out the first million of dollars of the new Lake Shore Mortgage (second lien) and offer the Bonds at 92½ ℘ cent. and accrued interest.

The sealed proposals for the City and County Loans of $4,210,000 will be opened by the Controller to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE BUY AND SELL GOVERNMENT BONDS, GOLD, and GOLD COUPONS at current market rates.

We buy and sell INVESTMENT STOCKS and BONDS at the Stock Exchange "on Commission" for cash.

We make COLLECTIONS for merchants and others, at all points in the United States and Canada.

We receive DEPOSITS subject to draft at sight, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

We issue CERTIFICATS OF DEPOSIT available in all parts of the country, and in case of Special Deposits allow interest at rates to be agreed upon.

We COLLECT DIVIDENDS, COUPONS, INTEREST ON UNITED STATES REGISTERED BONDS, and attend to Banking business generally for out-of-town Banks, Bankers, and Correspondents on reasonable terms.

We call attention to the present favorable opportunity for investment in CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which are actively dealt in, both in this country and Europe, and which, at current prices, are every way desirable.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, No. 5 Nassau st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	70	Spirits Turp., bbls	97
Copper, bbls	101	Leather, sides	6,803
Copper, cakes	131	Tallow, pks	123
Cotton, bales	5,244	Stearine, pks	120
Flour, bbls	11,918	Grease, pks	43
Meal, bbls	400	Beef, pks	30
Wheat, bushels	68,620	Pork, pks	2,467
Corn, bushels	7,800	Cut-meats, pks	2,534
Oats, bushels	14,000	Lard, tcs	2,495
Malt, bushels	3,100	Lard, kegs	166
Grass-seed, bags	1,519	Butter, pks	4,967
Dried Fruit, pks	285	Cheese, pks	2,099
Eggs, bbls	380	Dressed Hogs, No	2,467
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Starch, pks	3,090
Beans, bbls	1,089	Tobacco, hhds	151
Hops, bales	136	Tobacco, pks	1,721
Hides, No	397	Wool, bales	34
Hides, bdls	236	Whisky, bbls	1,294
Resin, bbls	2,228		

ASHES—Pots selling slowly at $6 75@$7 ℘ 100 ℔s. Pearls dull and unsettled. The inspections in 1873 were 7,851 bbls., including 6,773 bbls. Pots and 1,081 bbls. Pearls. Stock Jan. 1, 542 bbls. Pots and 29 bbls. Pearls.

COCOA—Quite dull at old figures. Stock, 4,264 bags, against 4,917 bags same time last year.

COFFEE—Very firm and wanted. Sales, 2,800 bags Rio, to arrive, by the Mozart, on private terms, and 3,500 bags do., by the Mary, at Baltimore, at 26½c., gold, ℘ ℔. Quotations unchanged. Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons make the total receipts of Rio and Santos here in 1873 649,257 bags, and sales, 662,494 bags; total receipts at all the ports in 1873, 1,817,518 bags, and sales, 1,341,641 bags.

COTTON—Has been quiet for early delivery at firm prices for Low Middling and grades above, and irregular figures for the lower grades; sales, 977 bales, including 200 bales to shippers, and 777 bales to spinners. For forward delivery there has been less doing, with prices quoted about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,700 bales, (of which 1,100 bales were on Wednesday evening, and 6,600 bales to-day,) with 1,500 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15⅜c.; February, 15 1-32c.; March, 16 9-16c.; April, 16 15-16c.; May, 17 7-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,244 bales, including 983 bales from Norfolk, 1,146 bales from Savannah, 1,471 bales from Charleston, 71 bales from Baltimore, and 1,571 per railroad....The week's exports [illegible] bales....The exports from all the shipping ports, since Sept. 1, 1873, have been 837,328 bales, (including 543,890 bales to Great Britain, and 282,014 bales to the Continent,) against 803,318 bales same time last season.

Closing prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	15	15⅛	15 5-16	15 5-16
Low Middling	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

DRUGS AND DYES—The demand has been reviving gradually for the leading kinds, and holders have been generally more confident in their views. Messrs. Wing & Evans have prepared these comparative statistics:

	Imports in		Stocks Jan. 1.	
	1872.	1873.	1873.	1874.
Soda Ash, cks	53,305	59,441	3,500	4,500
Sal Soda, cks	55,420	67,645	1,500	5,000
Bi-Carb Soda, kegs	79,838	81,833	none.	5,000
Caustic Soda, drums	31,249	79,759	500	500
Bleac'g Powder, cks	30,577	26,631	2,000	1,000

DYEWOODS—Attract very little attention at the moment, and values have been more or less nominal. Stocks include 874 tons Fustic, 2,895 tons Logwood, 3,250 tons Lima Wood, 650 tons Sapan Wood, and 45 tons Cam Wood.

FISH—Holders have been firm in their views, and offering supplies with reserve, but trade has been on a very moderate scale. Stock, 6,000 quintals Dry Cod, 100 bbls. Pickled Cod, 100 bbls. Pickled Scale, 6,200 bbls. Mackerel, 2,000 bbls. Pickled Herring, and 12,000 bxs. Smoked Herring.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active, especially shipping extras, which have been quite freely purchased at a shade better prices, partly for forward delivery. The sales reported since our last have been 17,400 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$5 25, chiefly at $4 50@$5; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 50@$6 10, chiefly at $5 75@$6; inferior to good Extra State at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 75@$6 90; very good to very fancy do. at $7@$8 15; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $6 45@$7, chiefly at $6 75@$7; poor to very choice shipping brands round hoop Ohio at $6 50@$7 10 ℘ bbl. Included in the sales were 4,500 bbls. Western shipping Extra, February options, at $7@$7 15 ℘ bbl....Southern Flour quiet, but steady; sales, 750 bbls....Rye Flour tamer and rather less firm; sales, 320 bbls., chiefly at $5 40@$5 90 for Superfine....Cornmeal in demand, with Brandywine quoted as high as $4 75, and other brands about as before; sales, 300 bbls....The reported stocks of Flour include 244,412 bbls. State and Western, 24,289 bbls. Southern, and 1,050 bbls. Canada.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted a shade firmer, with a very good demand noted, chiefly for export; offerings lighter. Winter Wheat dull at about former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 149,000 bushels, (part to arrive,) at $1 63@$1 65 for No. 1 Milwaukee and Duluth Spring; $1 59@$1 61 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., chiefly at $1 61 for strictly prime; $1 61 for No. 1 Chicago Spring; $1 56@$1 59 for ordinary to very choice No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 58@$1 59 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 55 for No. 3 Spring; $1 50@$1 60 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 62 for ordinary White Spring; $1 58 for Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed....Corn has been less active, but without material change as to value. Old has attracted less attention, the better grades of New meeting with more favor. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 62,000 bushels at 84c.@84½c., for old Mixed Western, afloat; 82½c.@83c. for do., in store; 73c. for unsound do., do.; 76c.@84c. for inferior to choice New do., do., and 80c. for Yellow and White Southern....Rye quiet at about former figures; 1,500 bushels State sold at $1 05 ℘ bushel....Barley dull, but steady. Sales have been reported of a small lot of ordinary Western at $1 40, and 8,000 bushels Swedish, (previous to arrival,) at $1 70....Barley-malt nominally as before....Oats in good request, and again quoted firmer. Sales have been reported of 51,000 bushels at 61½c.@62½c., chiefly at 62c. for Mixed Western; 62c.@63c., chiefly 63c., for White do.; 61c. for Black do., and 60c.@61c. for Mixed State, from depot....Hay, Straw, and Feed as last quoted....The week's exports hence for European ports, embrace 23,289 bbls. Flour, 673,307 bushels Wheat, 250,186 bushels Corn, 11,967 bushels Rye, and 4,936 bushels Peas.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Quiet at former prices. Stock of Calcutta Bags here, 4,560 bales, and at Boston, 1,800 bales. Stock of Calcutta Bagging here, 10,500 bales, and at Boston, 4,700 bales.

HEMP—Has been in limited demand to-day, prices, however, ruling steady. Stock includes 50 bales American, 34,592 bales Manila, and 103,472 bales of other kinds.

HIDES—Have been in quite moderate request at essentially unchanged prices. The week's receipts have been 120,597 Hides, and 253 bales do.; sales, 55,200 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 18,455 Dry Montevideo, part to arrive, 21 to 22 ℔s., at 27c., gold, 60 days, selected; 3,125 Dry Rio Grande Ox, in Boston, 21 ℔s., at 25¼c., gold, 4 months, selected; 620 Dry California, to arrive, 23 ℔s., on private terms; 6,140 Dry Central American, 21 to 22 ℔s., at 23½c., gold, 60 days, selected; 5,215 Dry Bogota, 21 to 22 ℔s., at 23½c.@24c., gold, selected; 2,130 Dry Mexican, 25 to 27 ℔s., on private terms; 6,980 Dry Texas, 22 to 23 ℔s., at 23c., currency, selected; 710 Dry Southern, 18 to 19 ℔s., 1,335 Dry-salted Matamoras, 31 ℔s., 6,255 Wet-salted Texas and Southern, 40 to 60 ℔s., on private terms; 2,335 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, in Boston, 50 ℔s., at 13⅜c., gold, 30 days; 1,900 City slaughter, 70 ℔s., at 10¾c., currency. Stock on hand, 113,200 Hides, and 604 bales do.; 23,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c.; 19,600 Dry Montevideo, 9,100 Dry Paysandu, 11,300 Dry Rio Grande, 18,300 Dry Orinoco, 7,500 Dry Central American, 3,200 Dry Bogota, 5,700 Dry Mexican, 400 Dry West India, 9,600 Dry Texas, 700 Dry-salted Honolulu, 500 Wet-salted Honolulu, 3,700 Wet-salted Texas and Southern. The stock same time last year was 85,100 Hides, and 817 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Has been rather more sought after at somewhat firmer prices. Manufacturers have been buying Hemlock tannages with more freedom. Oak tannages also more salable. The exports of Leather last year were 711,831 sides.

MOLASSES—Inactive at unchanged quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Quiet, but held firmly, with common to good Strained Resin quoted at $2 45@$2 55 ℘ 280 ℔s.; Spirits Turpentine at 41½c.@42c. for merchantable and 42½c.@43c. for New-York pks.

OIL-CAKE—Has been quiet, since our last, at about previous prices. The week's receipts have been only 500 pks.; exports to European ports, 7,168 pks. Western quoted $40, currency, ℘ ton.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull; quoted in bulk at 5½c....Refined weaker, and in rather slack demand; quoted here at 13¼c., with sales of 3,000 bbls., and at Philadelphia, at 13⅛c....Refined, in cases, quiet at 18¾c.@19c....Naphtha, 9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been firm, but inactive; sales for early delivery confined to small lots of new Western Mess at $16 50; and 300 bbls. Prime Mess, on private terms, quoted at $15 25. And for forward delivery, 1,250 bbls. new Western Mess, April, at $16 75 ℘ bbl....Dressed Hogs in more demand, with City quoted at 6¾c.@7⅛c., and Western at 6½c.@7c....Cut Meats in moderate request at steady rates; sales, 20 bxs. Clear Bellies, 13 ℔s., at 9¾c.; 500 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders, January, at 6⅛c., and sundry lots of City bulk stock at full prices....Bacon in good demand, especially Long Clear, which has been scarce, and much wanted at decidedly stronger prices. Sales, 250 bxs. Western Long Clear at 8c.; 475 bxs. City do., at 8c.@8⅛c., closing at 8⅛c.; 150 bxs. Short Clear at 8¼c. And for forward delivery, 250 bxs. Long and Short Clear, February option, at 8¼c....Lard quoted a shade higher, and in moderately active demand; sales for early delivery, 100 tcs. common to very good Western Steam at 8½c.@8⅞c., with strictly prime quoted at 9c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 9⅛c.; 250 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 8¾c., and small lots of Refined at 9c.@9¼c....Beef products steady and in moderate request; sales, 150 bbls. Beef and 45 bbls. Beef Hams, within the previous range....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 4,056 bbls. Pork, 1,158 pks. Beef, 13,755 bxs. Bacon, 4,051 pks. Lard, 12,191 bxs. Cheese, and 93 pks. Butter.

SALTPETRE—Has been firm, but quiet, with Crude quoted at 6½c.@7c., gold, ℘ ℔. Imports into the United States in 1873, 54,341 bags; consumption, same year, 51,241 bags; stock Jan. 1, in New-York, 5,300 bags, and at Boston, 2,000 bags.

SEEDS—Clover has been quoted less firm, on a moderate demand, from 9⅜c.@9½c. for prime to choice, ℘ ℔.; sales, 600 bags at 9⅜c. ℘ ℔. Timothy has been quiet at $3 25@$3 50, and Rough Flax at $1 90@$2 ℘ bushel. Calcutta Linseed in moderate demand and quoted at $2 47@$2 50, gold, ℘ 56 ℔s.; stock of Calcutta Linseed in the United States Jan. 1, 13,000 bags; consumption, in 1873, 758,751 bags.

SKINS—Deer have been quiet at former prices. Receipts—169 bales Angostura, 88 bales Puerto Cabello, 143 bales Aspinwall, and 39 bales Mexican. Sales—3,000 ℔s. Para, 20,000 ℔s. Central American, 2,000 ℔s. Payta, and 3,000 ℔s. Mexican on private terms. A fair inquiry has been noted for Goat at steady rates; receipts, 20 bales Calcutta, 19 bales Puerto Cabello, and 324 bales Vera Cruz; sales, 31 bales East India, 19 bales Bogota, 50 bales Payta, and 350 bales Curacoa on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw have advanced fully ⅛c. ℘ ℔., or to 7⅝c. for fair, 7⅞c. for good, and 8c. for prime Refining, with a much more active demand noted, almost wholly from refiners, the market closing strong and buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,508 hhds., 1,115 bxs., and 5,000 bags, including 1,300 hhds. Centrifugal at 8½c.@8¾c.; 208 hhds. and 315 bxs. do. at 8¾c.; 800 bxs. do. at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; 1,300 hhds. good refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; 150 hhds. Refining do. at 7½c.; 5,000 bags Pernambuco at 7⅜c.; 300 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7c.@7⅛c.; 250 hhds. Melado at 5c. ℘ ℔. Refined strong and in very good request.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow firm and wanted; sales, 215,000 ℔s. common to strictly Prime at 7¼c.@7⅝c. ℔....Of Stearine, 20 hhds. City sold at 8⅝c.; prime Western, in tcs., in demand at 8¾c....The week's exports of Tallow have been 913 pks.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 50 bbls. at 96½c., and 300 bbls at 96c., closing at 96c. ℘ gallon; market lower.

WOOL—In reviewing the business situation, Messrs. Walter Brown, Son & Co. remark that the prospects for the next few months favor a good demand, with a continuance of present values and the possibility, if not probability, of some further improvement later in the season; and sum up the sales during the month thus: 1,793,580 ℔s. Fleece and Pulled, 26c.@65c.; 22,740 ℔s. Combing and Delaine, 50c.@55c.; 24,500 ℔s. Tub-washed, 50c.@56c.; 24,375 ℔s. Scoured, 55c.@78c.; 1,279,500 ℔s. California, 15c.@35c.; 109,500 ℔s. Oregon, 34c.@42½c.; 23,000 ℔s. Kansas, 27c.@40c.; 50,950 ℔s. Nevada, 28c.@35c.; 15,000 ℔s. Utah, 33½c.@34c.; 291,800 ℔s. Texas, 22c.@37c.; 828,000 ℔s. Cape, 33c.@38c.; 1,245,500 ℔s. Montevideo, 31c.@36c.; 51,000 ℔s. Mestiza, 33½c.; 20,000 ℔s. Noils, 38c.; 158,400 ℔s. Colorado, 18c.@30c.; 172,500 ℔s. Donskoi, private terms; 105,500 ℔s. Australian, 50c.; 206,000 ℔s. Mexican, 16½c.@20c.; 108,000 ℔s. Smyrna, 25c.@31c.; 3,850 ℔s. Foreign, 35c.; 18,500 ℔s. Carpet, private terms. Receipts of Domestic Wool during the month were: 4,009 bales and bags. Coastwise—Texas, 127 bales; New-Orleans, 1,496 bales; Savannah, 2 bales; San Francisco, 101 bales; Southern ports, 45 bales. The importations as reported are: London, 114 bales; Liverpool, 73 bales; Rio Grande, 44 bales; Patras, 135 bales; Curacoa, 5 bales; Stettin, 369 bales; total, 798 bales.

FREIGHTS—A fair demand has been noted for Grain room at about steady rates. Business in most other lines moderate; quotations essentially unaltered....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 40,000 bushels Grain at 10½d.@11d., or, if from store, at 11d.@11½d. ℘ bushel; 3,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ℘ ton; and, by steam, via Philadelphia, 1,000 bales Cotton at 7-16d.@½d. ℘ ℔.; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. ℘ bbl.; 42,000 bushels Grain at 13d. ℘ bushel; 100 tons Oil-cake at 37s. 6d.; 100 hhds. Molasses at 42s. 6d. Also a British ship, 1,257 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans at ¾d. ℘ ℔. And a British ship, 1,096 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 67s. 6d., subsequently quoted higher; and two ships, 1,876 and 1,299 tons, with do., from do., on private terms. And a British bark, 293 tons, with Nitrate, reported from Iquique, at 65s., with privilege of the United Kingdom at 70s. And a German bark, 431 tons, with Sugar, from Ancon, at 68s.; and a British ship, 772 tons, with Sugar, reported from Malabrigo, at 67s. 6d., with privilege of the United Kingdom at 70s., or the Continent at 75s....For London, by sail, 300 bbls. Resin, at 4s. 6d. ℘ 280 ℔s.; and, by steam, 400 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Grain, at 12d. ℘ bushel. Also, a British ship, 1,000 tons, with about 7,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 7s. ℘ bbl., with option of Antwerp....For Glasgow, by steam, 550 bxs. Cheese, at 60s. Also, a British brig, 293 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John at 105s....For Sharpness, a British bark, 882 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John at 105s....For Cork and orders, an Austrian brig, 583 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, one-third in bags, at 8s. 3d. ℘ quarter. Also, a Norwegian bark, 605 tons, with a full cargo of Cotton, from Norfolk, at 9-16d., and if to the Continent, at ⅝d., and if to Gottenburg, at 11-16d. Also, two ships, 1,288 and 892 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, and a British bark, [illegible] tons, with Wheat, from Portland, Oregon, also on private terms....For the United Kingdom, [illegible] a British brig, 280 tons, with about 1,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia at 7s. 6d. ℘ bbl....For the United Kingdom, a British bark, 300 tons, with Nitrate reported from Iquique at 67s. 6d., with option of the Continent, at 72s. 6d., and a German brig, 234 tons, with do., from do., at 75s., with option of the Continent or the United States....For Bremen, by steam, 750 bales Cotton at 1⅛d. ℘ ℔.; 1,300 bushels Rye, and 800 bushels Corn on private terms; 350 bxs. Bacon at 62s. 6d.; 800 pkgs. Tobacco, on the basis of 32s. 6d. for cases; 120 pks. Merchandise at full market rates....For Rotterdam, by steam, 5,400 bushels Wheat and 10,500 bushels Rye, 2,100 pks. Lard, 600 bxs. Bacon, 200 hhds. Tallow, 750 bbls. Resin, 100 bbls. Apples, 330 pks. Tobacco, 3,600 Staves, and 300 pks. Merchandise, at full current rates....For the Continent, a British bark, 684 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) and another, 629 tons, with about 4,300 bbls. do., from do., (on foreign charter,) reported on private terms....For Gibraltar and orders, a British schooner, 199 tons, with about 1,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 6d. ℘ bbl....For Genoa, by sail, 500 bales Cotton at 1d. ℘ ℔....For the River Plate, a brig and a schooner, with Lumber, from St. Mary, at $27....For Pernambuco, a schooner, about 250 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $1 50 and $1 ℘ bbl....For Jamaica, a brig, about 420 tons, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, on the basis of 45c., gold, ℘ bbl., and back with Logwood, at $5....For Cardenas and orders, three brigs, 343, 273, and 266 tons, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 25c....For Cardenas, a brig, 287 tons, with Shooks, from St. John at 25c., and a schooner from Philadelphia and back, $6 25 and $4....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a schooner at $6 25 and $4....For Aspinwall, two schooners, with coal from Philadelphia at $5 ℘ ton....For Hampton Roads, an American ship, 1,426 tons, with guano, reported from Guanape, at $17, gold....For Providence, a schooner, with lumber, from Charleston, at $8....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with laths, from St. John, at 80c.; a schooner with lumber, from Pensacola, at $10; another with do., from Coleraine, at $9....For New York, a Swedish bark, 388 tons, and an American bark, 684 tons, with sugar, reported from Batavia, at 75s.@77s. 6d., and an American bark, 523 tons, with coffee, from do., at 77s. 6d.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 3.—Flour in fair demand, at an advance of 12½c.; sales of Extra Spring at $5 50@$6. Wheat excited, and prices lower; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 21½; No. 2 Spring, $1 19¾ bid, cash or January; $1 22¾, February; No. 3 Spring sold at $1 15½; Rejected at $1 07. Corn active and higher; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 54c.@54¼c., spot or January; 55¼c., February; 61c., May; Rejected sold at 45c. for New, 51½c.@52c. for Old. Oats in fair demand and firm; sales of No. 2 at 38⅞c., spot; 39⅛c., February. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 2 sold at 77c. Barley firm and scarce; sales of No. 2 Fall, in car lots, at $1 42; in round lots, at $1 45@$1 52½; No. 3 Spring higher at $1 14@$1 18. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 98c. Dressed Hogs quiet and lower, with an advancing tendency; sales of shipping lots at $6 25. Pork steady at $14 35@$14 40 spot; $14 80 February. Lard in fair demand and higher at $8 55 spot; $8 80 February; $9 05@$9 10 March. Bulk Meats in fair demand at an advance; sales of Shoulders at 5½c.; Short Rib Middles, 7⅜c. bid, 7½c. asked. Green Meats in good demand at fair prices; Shoulders sold at 5¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 7c.; Hams, 20-℔. average, at 7¾c.; 16-℔. average, 8¾c. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; Wheat, 201,000 bushels; Corn, 61,000 bushels; Oats, 46,000 bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 17,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 140,000 bushels; Corn, 9,000 bushels; Oats, 34,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Flour—Demand good at full prices for low and medium grades. Wheat—Demand light; holders firm; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 21; No. 3 Fall, $1 41. Corn active for futures; car lots quiet; little done; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 52c.@53c. spot; 54c. January; 57½c.@58c. February. Oats higher at 40½c.@41c. for No. 2 at east side, on track; 42½c.@43c. in elevator. Barley dull and weak for all grades below choice; only sample lots sold. Rye dull and lower at 80c.@81c. Whisky steady at 95c. Pork firm at $14 50@$15 for small lots. Dry-salted Meats firm, but business small; Shoulders worth 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.; packed lots ¼c. higher. Green Meats higher at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 7c.@7¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8½c. for Clear Sides. Bacon stronger; nominally higher at 7c.@7½c. for Shoulders; 8½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¾c. for Clear Sides. Lard firm and higher at 8½c.@8¾c. cash; 8½c. February. Live Hogs firmer at $4 75@$4 90 for shippers; $5@$5 40 for packers; bulk of sales, $5 10@$5 35. Cattle quiet; most of the offerings were poor through Texans at $1 50@$3; good to prime do., $3@$3 50; good to choice native Steers, $4 25@$5 50. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 4,500 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 11,600 bbls; Wheat, 39,600 bushels; Corn, 34,400 bushels; Oats, 34,500 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 39,600 bushels; Corn, 34,400 bushels; Oats, 34,500 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Flour quiet; sales of Western Spring at $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull; sales of Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 47; quoted, Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 39; Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 37; Red Winter, $1 55; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn firm; sales of No. 2 Western at 70c. Oats steady; Western held at 48c. Barley nominal; sales of Canada at $1 60@$1 65; Western at $1 60. Barley-malt quiet at $1 75@$1 80 for Canada; $1 60@$1 75 for Western. Rye nominal at $1. Provisions—Mess Pork, $16; Short Cuts, $16; Hams, 11½c.; Shoulders, 8c.; Breakfast Bacon, 9½c., Mess Beef, 9c. Lard, in tcs., 9c.; in kegs, 9c. Other articles unchanged.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Wool—Sales to a moderate extent have been made the past week, and prices are well sustained. Treble-extra Ohio Fleeces were sold at 60c., and some lots of double extra at 55c.@56c. ℘ ℔. Michigan Fleeces have been in demand at 50c.@53c., and desirable lots are now generally held at the latter rate. The bulk of Fleece Wool is in the hands of two houses, and is not offered under the extreme current rates, there being a very confident feeling that soon after New-Year's double-extra Ohio and Pennsylvania will go up to 60c. ℘ ℔. The most desirable lots of Domestic Combing are held at 60c. ℘ ℔., with some sales at 55c.@58c. Sales have been made of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, including heavy and treble-extra, at 43c.@60c.; Maine Fleece, 55c.; Michigan, 50c.@53c.; Wisconsin and New-York, 47½c.@50c.; Combing, 55c.@58c.; Tub, 57½c.@58c.; Scoured, 48½c.@$1 10; Noils, 40c.@47½c.; unwashed Western, Texas, and Colorado, 24c.@40c.; Oregon, 37c.@41c.; Fall and Spring California, 22½c.@36c.; Superfine and Extra-pulled, 40c.@60c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—Flour in fair demand and higher at $7 10 for Family. Wheat firm at $1 40@$1 52. Corn in good demand at 57c.@60c. Oats quiet at 43c.@49c. Barley firm and in good demand at $1 35@$1 60. Butter steady. Pork quiet; held firmly at $15 50. Lard quiet; Steam held at 8½c.; Kettle, small sales at 8¾c.@8⅞c. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders sold at 6c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 7½c.@7¾c. Bacon firm and in good demand at 7¼c. for Shoulders; 8⅜c.@8½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8⅝c.@8¾c. for Clear Sides. Green Meats nominal; no offerings. Live Hogs, dull and declining; prices ranged from $5 25 to $5 50; bulk of sales at $5 40; receipts, 6,500; shipments, 1,300. Whisky firm and active at 95c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Flour steady; sales of 1,900 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales of 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55, and 2 cars do. at $1 58. Corn steady; sales, 1,600 bushels at 75c. Barley in fair demand; sales of 11,000 bushels Up-lake Canada at $1 [illegible], and 8,000 bushels do. on private terms. Corn-meal, [illegible] $1 60 for bolted and $1 55 for unbolted. [illegible] feed unchanged; sales of Shorts at $[illegible]; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23@$24 ℘ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York 50c.; to Albany 42c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 3.—Flour steady. Wheat steady at $1 22½ for No. 1 Spring; $1 19½ for No. 2 do.; February, $1 22. Oats steady at 37c. for No. 2. Corn firm and in fair demand at 57c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm and in fair demand at 75½c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 43 for No. 2 Spring. Pork held firmly at $15, cash. Hams, in pickle, sold at 9c.@10c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 5½c., loose; boxed Middles, 7½c.@8c. Lard firm at 8¾c. for Kettle; 8½c. for Steam. Hogs, $5 25@$6 25. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat, 3,800 Hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Jan. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales of Amber Michigan at $1 50; January, $1 49½; No. 1 Red, $1 53; No. 2 do., $1 44½. Corn dull and nominal; Low Mixed, 58c.; no grade, 57c.; do. New, 54½c. Oats steady at 45c.@46c. for No. 1; 44½c. for No. 2. Dressed Hogs dull at $6 30. Clover-seeds sold at $5 20; Mammoth, $5 57. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, and 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat and 12 000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Petroleum quiet and steady; Refined, 13⅛c.@13¼c.; Crude, 8¾c.@9⅛c. Flour quiet and steady; Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; Extra, $6@$6 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio Extra Family, $5 37½@$8. Wheat very dull; Red, $1 55@$1 60; Amber, $1 70; White, $1 75@$1 85; No. 1 Spring, $1 55@$1 60; No. 2 Spring, $1 50@$1 53. Rye, 90c.@93c. Corn weak for new; Yellow, old, 75c.; do. new, 75c.@80c. Oats quiet and steady; White, 56c.@58c. Whisky, $1.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 3.—Flour fairly active; sales of Family Extra at $6 25@$7. Wheat firm at $1 45@$1 60. Corn in good demand at 53c. Oats steady at 47c.@60c. Pork held at $15 50@$16. Bulk Meats quiet, but firm; asking 6½c. for Shoulders; 7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet at 7½c. for Shoulders; 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 12½c.@13c. Lard firm at 9¼c.@9½c. for Tierce; 10¼c.@10½c. for Keg; Steam, 8⅝c. Whisky sold at 93½c.@94c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Wheat firm, with a fair milling demand at very full prices. Rye quiet and dull at 90c. for State, from store. Corn steady; sales of 5 cars new Mixed Western at 82c. Barley very firm and low grades higher; sales of 1 car No. 2 two-rowed State at $1 50, and 13 cars No. 2 Canada West at $1 70. Oats steady, in demand, and firm; sales of 2 cars Mixed State at 54c.@56c., 1 car No. 2 Mixed Western at 54c., and 1 car No. 1 do. do. at 56c.

DETROIT, Jan. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 59½ for extra; $1 51@$1 55 for No. 1 White. Corn steady at 62½c. Oats in good demand at 43c.@46c. Hogs sold at $6 25@$6 30. Clover-seeds sold at $5 15. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, and 5,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, and 6,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet; White Southern, 76c.@80c.; Yellow Southern, 75c.@80c. Oats dull, but steady; Southern, 50c.@54c.; Western, 50c.@53c. Rye quiet, but firm. Hay unchanged. Provisions unchanged and firm. Western Butter firm and in fair demand. Coffee very strong, at 25c.@27c. Whisky very firm at 96½c.@97c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,400 head. Markets fairly active and firm. Sales of fair to good Steers at $4 75@$5 50; good to choice, $5 60@$6; Stockers, $2 50@$4; shipments, 748 head. Hogs—Receipts, 17,000 head. The weather is very warm, and market unsettled. Prices are weak, and a shade lower. Sales at $4 80@$5 55 for common to extra, most sales at $5 15@$5 35; shipments, 7,000 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 3.—Corn firmer; sales of Mixed and White at 72c.@73c.; Yellow, 72½c.@74c. Oats quiet. Pork firmer and held at $15 50. Molasses in good demand; sales of fair at 58c.@61c.; prime at 63c. Coffee firm; sales of ordinary to prime at 21¾c.@27c. Other articles unchanged. Gold, $1 10⅞@$1 11⅛. Exchange—New-York Sight bank drafts, ¼c. discount; Sterling bank drafts $5 33½.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 3.—Flour in fair demand and lower at $6@$9 50. Corn steady at 68c. Oats—Stock withdrawn, anticipating higher prices. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand at 6¼c.@6½c. for Shoulders; 7¾c.@8c. for Sides.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 3.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 38c. Resin quiet at $2 17½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2, for Hard; $3 25 for Yellow Dip. Tar quiet at $2 15.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 3.—Wheat dull but firm; sales of No. 1 Red at $1 58; No. 2 do., $1 48. Corn steady at [illegible]. Petroleum quiet, steady and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Cotton more active; firm; Middling, 16⅛c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 6,480 bales; gross, 7,450 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,105 bales; to the Continent, 3,059 bales; to France, 1,000 bales; coastwise, 2,436 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; last evening, 9,000 bales; stock, 276,554 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 3.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15c.@15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 2,166 bales; gross, 2,262 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,687 bales; coastwise, 504 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 72,694 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 3.—Cotton quiet; little doing; holders firm; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports coastwise, 1,314 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 84,132 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 3.—Cotton easy and in moderate demand; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 7,453 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,424 bales; coast-wise, 1,284 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 108,440 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 3.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 2,849 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,499 bales; to the Continent, 2,460 bales; sales, 1,590 bales; stock, 108,713 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 3.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 301 bales; exports coastwise, 300 bales; sales, 51 bales; stock, 3,579 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 3.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; receipts, 1,936 bales; shipments, 1,897 bales; stock, 53,652 bales.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 3.—Cotton—Demand good; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; receipts, 837 bales; sales, 837 bales.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

MESSRS. LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
Have now ready:

MAY ON THE LAW OF INSURANCE, as applicable to Fire, Life, Accident, and other Risks not Maritime. By JOHN W. MAY, Esq. 8vo, sheep. $7 50.

CURTIS ON THE LAW OF PATENTS FOR USEFUL INVENTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and the Remedies for their Infringement. Fourth Edition. By GEORGE T. CURTIS, Esq. 8vo, sheep. $7 50.

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AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND Bonds, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of James A. Cornell, Francis T. Luqueer, and Theophilus A. Brouwer, Executors of the estate of James Suydam, deceased.

$1,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, first mortgage 7 per cent. bond, due 1877.

$1,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1884.

$5,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1891, $1,000 each.

$10,000 Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds, $1,000 each.

$2,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, $1,000 each.

$500 Morris and Essex Railroad Company second mortgage 7 per cent. bond.

$3,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, $1,000 each.

$2,000 City of Louisville, Ky., 7 per cent. bonds, issued in aid of Paducah Railroad, $1,000 each.

140 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each.

100 shares United States Life Insurance Company, $50 each.

$750 United States Life Insurance Company Scrip.

42 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each.

177 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank, $50 each.

46 shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.

80 shares Adriatic Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.

100 shares Safe Deposit Company, of New-York, $25 each.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, NEARLY NEW, TUESDAY, JAN. 6, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 490 Degraw st., between Smith and Hoyt, Brooklyn. Walnut parlor suite, in drab and crimson; centre-tables, curtains, four fine walnut marble-top chamber sets, lounges, hall-stand, extension table, chairs, china, glass, kitchen ware, good Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1874, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for additions to the steam-heating apparatus in Grammar School No. 40, in East 23d st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.

The names of parties offering proposals must be indorsed on the outside of the envelopes containing the proposals.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

JOHN F. TROW,
FRANCIS H. WEEKS,
ANDREW WARNER,
JOSEPH K. O'BRIEN,
HENRY S. TERBELL,
Board of School Trustees, Eighteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, (Third story Union Bank Building, Fayette, near Charles st.) BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 27, 1873.

PROPOSALS

For dredging in the South Branch of the Elizabeth River, Virginia, near the City of Norfolk, and above the crossing of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, will be received until noon of Jan. 10, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, until 2 o'clock P. M., of MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1874, for furnishing two thousand (2,000) tons of best quality of white-ash coal.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EPIPHANY CELEBRATION, ST. LUKE'S Church, Hudson st., opposite Grove.—Rev. Mr. Duane will preach at the evening service, Jan. 6, 7:30 o'clock. Morning service at 9 o'clock.

GRACE CHURCH.—A FEW WANTED. Address C. D., [illegible] 225 West 14th st.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN, REV. H. W. Beecher [illegible] pews and sittings in this church will be publicly [illegible] the year, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 6, 1874, commencing at 7 o'clock. [illegible] Postponement on account of the weather. By order of the Trustees. H. S. WELD, Clerk of the Board.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS and tiling, wainscoting, counters, furniture slabs, &c. Slabs for plumbers a specialty. Improved diamond cutting machine in operation at L. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER 14TH ST. NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING. Particulars in circular.

MACHINERY.

SALE OF ENGINE AND BOILERS.

One Steam Fire Engine and two Engine Boilers will be sold at public auction by the Fire Department, on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PRINTING.

100 BUSINESS CARDS SENT TO ANY ADdress for 25 cents. Address E. F. DAVIS, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box 145.

DRY GOODS.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st.—FULL LINE of WINTER FASHIONS. New ATTRACTIONS. New EMBROIDERIES. Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready. Patterns fitted to the FORM warranted perfect. Cutting and basting. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, N. Y.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 5, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Man and Wife—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Geo. Clarke, Miss Ada Dyas.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—The Scalpers; or, Life on the Plains—Varieties.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Belles of the Kitchen—The Vokes Troupe.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Humpty Dumpty Abroad—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Gabriel Grub—The Majilton and Raynor Families.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A Man of Honor—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mme. Ponisi.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Kit, the Arkansas Traveler—Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performances afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

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New-York City.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The effect of a warm Winter is shown in the unusual prevalence of fogs—a visitation which hitherto we have been well satisfied to leave to the enjoyment of our English cousins. Severe cold may have its disadvantages, but it is better than the "muggy" weather and the dense atmosphere which we have experienced during the past week. As a matter of course, the thaw has paralyzed the street-cleaning authorities. They doubtless feel very much aggrieved at the tricks of the weather. The first fall of snow is generally welcomed by them as the signal for totally suspending work. The snow covers up the dirt, and keeps it sealed until Spring, but this year the snow has not performed its accustomed duty. Consequently, the Police Commissioners find their negligence thrust rather unpleasantly under the noses of the public. The condition of the streets is horrible—by the by, even Central Park is a heap of mud and slush—and the rate of mortality cannot fail to be increased in consequence of the pollution which now reeks in the heavy air. And yet we pay $1,000,000 a year for street-cleaning. We do not believe that a dozen carts or a hundred men have been sent out for a month past. Is there no remedy for the outrages which Charlick, Hank Smith, and their fellow-Commissioners are constantly inflicting upon the public? The Police Department, take it all in all, seems to be in a worse condition than it was even under Tweed's rule, and for this we have chiefly to thank that excellent man, Mayor Havemeyer.

The Legislature, if it were worth its salt, would soon find a cure for this and many other grievances which afflict a too-patient public. It would insist that the money voted for street-cleaning should be turned to its proper uses, instead of being quietly pocketed by some one or other in exchange for—nothing. It would compel the car companies to deal justly with the public; and would absolutely prohibit them from taking a single passenger into their cars after the seats were all full. This is one of the most urgently-needed reforms of the day, and the Legislature would give it to the City at once if it were a capable and an honest body. But if our readers asked us candidly what we thought of their prospect of getting such a measure from the Legislature, we should be unable to give a very encouraging answer. For the "lobby" is very large this year, and plenty of money has been put in its hands. The Broadway railroad scheme is to be revived, and the professors of "skilled talent" anticipate an unusually paying year. We expect very little worth having from the Legislature, but it may take it into its head to disappoint us. We shall not complain of it if it does.

Among the street railroad companies which stand in most need of legislative interference, is the Fourth avenue, Mr. Vanderbilt's. The passengers on that road are treated much worse than cattle, and yet they are charged three cents more per head, over a large part of the road, than any other railroad exacts. It is a common thing to see the Fourth avenue cars with a double row of passengers standing in the gangway. Ladies are huddled in by the dozen, and are subjected to all kinds of ill-treatment. Yet, even when the car is densely packed, the driver will eagerly stop to take up fresh passengers. Between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, these cars present a spectacle which is a perfect disgrace to a civilized community. The "through" cars are not run half often enough, and the whole arrangement is as bad as anything of the kind ever seen in this world. Mr. Vanderbilt is under considerable obligations to the City, and the Legislature ought to pay its respects to him at a very early day. But we suppose he would send up two or three hundred thousand dollars to Albany, and the Devil's Own, alias the Lobbyists, would get a great part of it. The public interests are certainly in an extremely hopeful condition.

The French porter whose witty lodger gave him a five-franc piece to report each morning under what form of government they were living, would have difficulty in earning his money were he living in Spain at the present moment. Not that there are not changes enough to report, but how is each successive Government to be described? The Legislative body votes want of confidence in the Government by a majority of 20; the Government leaves its offices; a General of the army sends a squad of guardsmen and tumbles the legislators into the street, and proceeds to form what he is pleased to call a "Ministry," which is composed of a motley collection of politicians, among whom Castelar, the only man who has *done* anything in Spain since Prim's death, is not to be found. It would be interesting to know what is to become of the portion of the Cortes—nearly one-half—who sustained the Government. So far as the United States are concerned, no immediate change in their relations with Spain need be looked for as a consequence of this curious *coup d'état*.

It is announced that the French Admiralty Court has pronounced judgment declaring the management of the *Ville du Havre* to have been blameless, and that of the *Loch Earn* to have been the cause of the collision. The English investigation reached a conclusion directly the reverse of this, and seems to be sustained by the evidence in the case. It is not disputed that the course of the *Ville du Havre* was suddenly altered as she neared the *Loch Earn*, and that the latter vessel was kept on her course as she should have been. The collision was beyond doubt due to changing the course of the steamer, and it is not easy to see how anybody on the *Loch Earn* could be responsible for that manœuvre. Both courts doubtless sought to get at the truth, and it is probable the French court did not have before it the evidence which has fixed the responsibility for the collision in the public mind both here and in England.

THE BANKRUPT LAW—REPEAL OR IMPROVEMENT?

We fear that the House of Representatives has not added very greatly to its reputation with the business portion of the community by its summary treatment of the Bankrupt law. The lower House in the last Congress repealed the act off-hand, while over 10,000 cases were pending under it, without inserting a saving clause to cover those cases. The present House, under some curious hallucination that the country is opposed to *any* Bankrupt law, has passed a bill repealing the present system, and providing for the settlement of pending cases by entirely new methods. This action, we believe, will be deliberately reviewed in the Senate. The House should have an opportunity to consider, and to decide after consideration, and not on the gallop, as it has hitherto done, whether the existing laws cannot much better be amended than destroyed.

We suppose there is very little doubt anywhere that a Bankrupt law of some kind is sure to be a necessity at some time in commercial countries like our own. The framers of the Constitution had experienced the necessity even in the moderate transactions in which the people of those days took part, and empowered Congress to pass a proper and uniform law for the whole country. Three times since the power was given it has been exercised; three times has a Bankrupt law been enacted. The first law, in 1816, was in operation only a year. The second, twenty-five years later, lasted about the same length of time. The last, passed after the lapse of a second quarter of a century, has been in operation between six and seven years. It is now proposed by the House of Representatives to do away with it entirely. Yet the history of the country shows that three times in fifty years a law of this kind was found to be imperatively demanded. What reason is there to suppose that the circumstances which have so relentlessly required this relief will not again recur? Is it not certain that they will recur? If the panic which came on the country in September last had found our trade in the condition in which it has frequently been, a condition of undue expansion of credits, what could have prevented such a general collapse as, had there been no such law, would have caused Congress to immediately pass one?

If, then, the necessity for a Bankrupt law is sure to arise, is it not better to keep the one we have, making it as perfect as we can, than to wipe it out and compel the country to start anew next time? There are many reasons why it would be better. Every complex law, or every law relating to complex affairs, is at first imperfect. Nothing short of omniscience could make a law that was not so. Imperfections arise from several causes. It is difficult to foresee exactly how any given provision will operate. It is impossible to say exactly how the language of the law will be interpreted. The knowledge of facts with which a law is passed is always very much less than the knowledge possessed by the courts who have to administer it. The time that is given to the framing of a law is indefinitely less than is devoted by lawyers and courts to its interpretation and application. Hence the most perfect law will gradually develop some defects.

Now the Bankrupt law has gone through this experience. It has been found with considerable exactness what can and what cannot be done under the law. Doubtful passages have received interpretation. Obscure provisions have been examined and light thrown on them from numerous sources. Moreover, what is very important, the practice, the exact method of procedure, which is always fixed slowly and with considerable variation in different courts, before agreement is reached, has been thoroughly settled under this law. Whether the law is the best we can have or not, so long as it is quite certain that we shall have to have a law of this kind sooner or later, it would be very foolish to throw away the benefits we now have. It has cost a good deal of time and much money to get them. It would cost just as much time and money to get us far under another law. What is the use of going back and beginning all over again?

Doubtless the law should be amended in some important particulars. We shall refer at another time to what we consider to be the points most requiring attention. But we should say they are none of them by any means fatal to the principle of the law. They are incidental; they are not of its substance. We have examined the debate—if a cursory discussion by a dozen men in ten-minute speeches can be called a debate of such a subject—with care. We are bound to say that what there was of full information and logical reasoning was on the side of those who opposed the repeal. The main argument on which the supporters of repeal relied was that the country demanded it. But that was necessarily only an inference, and, in this case, an inference which there is every reason to believe mistaken. Mr. Tremain stated that the "commercial classes of New-York, with entire unanimity, demand repeal." We venture to think that Mr. Tremain would not like to repeat that statement to-day. It is not only mistaken, but grossly mistaken. A very large proportion of those who are in a position to judge of the operation of a Bankrupt law desire a better one than the present, rather than none at all. And if this were not the case, the evidence is so overwhelming that the country must sooner or later renew the law if it is repealed, that there is every inducement for perfecting rather than abolishing it.

THE POST OFFICE.

It is not long ago that our postal service, even in New-York, was a standing reproach upon our capacity for the practical administration of affairs. Hardly more than a year ago, the contents of the mails that arrived in the morning were not sure to be delivered in the afternoon, and a letter might be longer on its way from Park row to Thirty-fourth street than from New-York to Albany. And we have yet much to accomplish in the certainty and the promptness of our City deliveries, for it is there that the chief difficulty lies. The principal mails are carried with sufficient rapidity and frequency between city and city; the point to be accomplished is their instantaneous distribution on their arrival, and the quick delivery of their contents at the City addresses. This, of course, involves a like certainty and celerity in the handling of City letters—a matter of prime importance anywhere, but in New-York of an importance not to be overrated. On this point there has been a marked improvement within the last nine months. It is now possible to post a letter at early business hours down town, and to receive an answer from Thirty-fourth street or thereabout in the afternoon, say by or before 4 o'clock, if the correspondent is prompt; or to post a letter at 5, and, with the same proviso, receive an answer before 10 o'clock the next morning. We must do better than this if we would have our postal service equal to our needs, not to say to compare with that of London. But even this is a long stride in advance of where we were only a year ago, and it shows that there has been a new infusion of energy and administrative ability into our Post Office management.

But while we hold our Post Office Department to the duty of attaining the very nearest approach to perfection possible in the performance of its functions, it is only right that we should consider the difficulties in its way, the inadequacy of its means to its ends, particularly in the City of New-York, and also the fact that we, the people, are ourselves directly responsible for much of what we call the delay and the inefficiency of the Post Office. It was with some difficulty that the appropriations necessary for the new Post Office were obtained from Congress; and yet the building in which its enormous work is now, and has for years been done, is hardly much fitter for its purpose than a tolerably decent dog-kennel would be for a merchant's counting-room. It is so small in comparison with the room needed, that confusion and delay are unavoidable. The place is also dark, dirty, and dilapidated; and the consequent discomfort of those who pass in it so large a proportion of every twenty-four hours is no unimportant addition to the causes of delay and inaccuracy in the distribution and delivery of letters. All this, however, we may hope to see changed entirely for the better within a year and a half, by which time Postmaster James and his force will probably be settled in their new quarters.

To the shortcomings and errors of the department itself, there must in fairness be added those of the public; and they are neither few nor trifling. It seems very strange to many a man, who perhaps posted an important letter with his own hands, that he does not receive an answer in due course of mail, and he thereupon begins to condemn the Post Office Department. Possibly he may have reason; but much more probably the fault is his own or his correspondent's. It seems a very easy thing to take a prepaid letter to its address, and as easy a thing to get back a similar answer; but setting aside all question of neglect, of delay, of accident, of mistake of address and the like in the Post Office, there are some chances in a hundred that the letter was not prepaid and addressed, and the same chances of like deficiency as to the answer. There is, of course, greater chance that, being addressed, it was not prepaid, or that, being prepaid, it was either not addressed rightly, or even not addressed at all. People in general have no conception whatever of the common default in these respects; but the system, and the plan of keeping minute records, lately introduced into the New-York Post Office, enable us to present our readers with some facts that will open their eyes somewhat upon the subject of "the delay and irregularity of the mails."

For example, in the six months from May to October, inclusive, of the last year, the number of letters returned to the business address of the writers for defect of some kind in address was, in round numbers, 33,600. This great number went safely back to their writers; but had it not been for their addresses printed on the envelopes, there would have been at the rate of more than sixty-seven thousand letters in a year, the writers of which would have been condemning either their correspondents or the Post Office for what was in reality their own neglect. Within about the same time—from March to December—the number of letters which could not be forwarded for defect in address, and could not be returned for lack of knowledge of the writers, was 15,110. In the six months from May to October, the number of letters addressed to hotels, delivered, and left unclaimed, was 18,900. Of the number of letters posted with imperfect addresses, or even without any at all, the public have no notion whatever. As to postal cards, which have messages written on the backs, but are entirely or almost entirely without addresses, they accumulate in great uncounted heaps. In all these cases the officers of the department, with all the energy and good will possible, are entirely powerless, except in those in which the writer's address is printed on the envelope; and it will be seen that this mere point of defective address accounts for a vast and almost incredible number of presumable cases of mistake or neglect on the part of the Post Office—a number which must, in the aggregate, represent much inconvenience, disappointment, and even loss. For it is remarkable that the various defects which make a letter not properly posted are by no means confined to the correspondence of the illiterate, or those to whom letter-writing is an occasional pleasure or duty. No small proportion of this enormous mass of imperfectly-despatched correspondence, which therefore does not reach its destination, is plainly that between methodical business men; so liable are even such men, or those to whom they are obliged to commit the external details of their correspondence, to default by way of mistake or neglect. When we consider these facts, the wonder is, not that we hear of so many letters miscarrying, but so few; for when to the accidents and mistakes which are inevitable in the management of any department we add those of the public on the scale that we have just seen, the mass of error becomes enormous; and we have not yet exhausted its varieties or its consequences.

TROUBLES IN TEXAS.

On the 2d day of December, an election was held in Texas for State and county officers and a full Legislature. The result, as everybody supposed would be the case, was a complete Democratic victory. That party secured all the State officers, a large majority in each branch of the Legislature, and nearly all the county officers. Since the election, a doubt as to its constitutionality has been raised, which has already caused great agitation in the State, and threatens serious consequences unless it is speedily settled. At this distance, there seems to have been little occasion for the raising of this doubt, and still less for its continuance. We are aware that this opinion may be construed as a condemnation of the course of some of the Republicans in the State, but we cannot for that reason refrain from expressing it. The prosperity and good name of the nation are of more consequence than the interests of parties or individuals, and we do not care to have the story of Louisiana repeated in Texas, merely that a few Republicans may retain office upon a legal quibble, however plausible it may be.

The case of those who deny the validity of the late election rests upon the following provision of the State Constitution:

"All elections for State, district, and county offices shall be held at the county seats of the several counties, until otherwise provided by law; and the polls shall be opened for four days, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M. of each day."

The last Legislature, which was Democratic, passed a law increasing the number of voting-places, by directing that the counties should be divided into precincts, and enacted that the election should be held on one day. It is admitted that the Legislature had power to change the places of voting, because the Constitution expressly provides that elections shall be held at the county seats only "until otherwise provided by law." But it is asserted that the Legislature had no authority to change the number of days, for the reason that the last clause of this section is peremptory. This being the case, and the late election having been held on one day only, it is urged that it is void, and that the Republicans should continue in office. Whatever may have been the intent of the framers of the Constitution, it is obvious from the place of the limiting words in the section that this construction is a fair one. Had the words "until otherwise provided by law" been placed at the beginning or end of the section, no question could have been raised. Being found where they are, it is hard to conjecture why they were so placed unless to give the Legislature power to change the places of election, and deny such power as to the number of days.

While the Republicans who propose to ignore the election appear to have a plausible case, there are weighty reasons why they should not take advantage of this technicality. In the first place, to do so would be an act of bad faith, and no party can afford to be guilty of such an act. With full knowledge of the point now raised, the Republicans appear to have acted under the new Election law without questioning it, until after they had been defeated at the polls. They certainly nominated a State ticket, county officers, and candidates for the Legislature and voted for them. So far as we have been informed, they did not hint that they considered the law unconstitutional, nor that they would regard the election as a nullity. They should also remember that the people have decided in favor of the Democrats by a large majority. There is reason to believe that the election was fair and free. Such being the case, the will of the people should be respected. No party can long endure which in any way defies the people. Believing that the ascendency of the Republican Party in the future is necessary for the progress of the State, we have no wish to see it destroyed by a fatal blunder.

The Republicans of the State should also remember that it is not probable that the Democrats will submit quietly if a legal decision is obtained declaring the election void. In that case, if the Republicans continue in office, the Democrats will inaugurate their officers elect, and Texas will not only have a double State Government, but two sets of officials in many of the counties. The Texas quarrel is, therefore, certain to appear in Congress just as that of Louisiana has done. Appeals will be made by both to the General Government for recognition and support. The squabble will then become national instead of local. Whatever odium may attach to it will assuredly be cast upon the Republicans as the originators of the movement. The Republicans in the State should submit with a good grace to temporary defeat, and endeavor to so enlighten the people that they will be certain of triumph in the future. This course is demanded, not only by their duty to their party in the State, but by their obligations to their party in the nation.

TRAVELERS' RIGHTS.

Travelers' complaints, like travelers' stories, are apt to be, perhaps, a little fanciful. Certainly our own railways are the best complained of in the world, and if complaining alone would make them good, they ought to be the best conducted. Yet in no other country is traveling, on the whole, surrounded with so many comforts as in our own. And the drawbacks would be fewer if a little more resolution were displayed by the traveling public in the enforcement of its rights. If people showed half as much vigor in demanding redress of their grievances as they do in grumbling about them, there would be much less reason to complain. A case in point was decided the other day at the County Court of Aylesbury, in England, and it is interesting to note it as showing a characteristic difference in the way of treating such matters in the two countries.

On the 20th of October, Mr. William Adams took a ticket on the London and North-western Railway Line at Aylesbury for Luton. At the latter place he expected to arrive at 9:28 A. M., the table time of the company, in season to sell some live stock. The engine of the train, however, came short of steam, and he did not reach Luton till 11:30, when the market was over. This necessitated a delay on his part of nine days before he was able to effect a sale, and for damages thence resulting he brought suit against the company. On the part of the latter, it was shown that the fire-box of the locomotive was choked by using a variety of coal to which the fireman was not accustomed, and that the company, moreover, stated in their time-tables that they would not be responsible for delay. The plea, however, was overruled, and a verdict entered for the plaintiff in 40s. for his loss of time.

Our own courts, whenever appealed to, have generally shown themselves ready to enforce the rights of the passenger, and to compel the fulfillment of all obligations by the common carrier. But the courts are very seldom allowed the opportunity of testifying their good will in the premises. Suburban residents and business men, in traveling to or from the City, frequently suffer inconvenience and loss greater than that of the Aylesbury cattle-dealer. Yet they never dream of asserting their rights in the same manner—never dream, perhaps, that they have any rights at all. It is, perhaps, too much to ask that sufferers in such cases should remember that it is in some sense a duty they owe to the community, as well as to themselves, to endeavor to obtain redress of their wrongs. But if travelers felt a keener sense of what is due to them, and a more resolute determination to exact it, there would be less overcrowding of street cars and smashing of railway trains, less inconvenience and danger generally in every form of transit.

BEGGING CHILDREN.

A correspondent has inquired recently in our columns whether anything could be done to check the practice of very young children being forced to beg in the public streets on cold and stormy nights. The spectacle is certainly one of the saddest in the City. To see, as one may see almost any bitter night in Union square, or near the various theatres, a group of bare-footed, ragged, shivering little children compelled to remain out in the storm and cold, in order to take home money to lazy or hard-hearted parents, is a sight which, to a humane person, throws a shade over all the brilliancy of the City. Throughout the Metropolis there are by far too many of these street children. Near the Mercantile Library, and other public buildings, there are groups of little Italian boys, who pretend to be engaged in boot-blacking, but who are as thoroughgoing lazzaroni as any to be found in Naples. These children have to grow up, not merely deprived of proper comforts and education, but as positively dangerous elements of society. The evil seems the more difficult in that everything is done by voluntary agencies which can possibly be done; and many thousands of uncared-for children are annually sheltered, protected, and educated to become useful producers, and honest men and women. The industrial schools train thousands to habits of order and industry; the children's lodging-houses shelter, feed, and instruct great numbers; the "placing-out system" puts thousands more in good homes. No poor child in the City of New-York need be homeless, or grow up as a beggar and vagrant.

But still, as our correspondent suggests, there are many young children thus neglected and exposed to suffering and hardship; others, not positively ill-treated, are growing up on the street, ignorant and uncared for. How shall these evils be remedied? We reply: By the enactment of a simple law similar to a municipal ordinance of Boston, which may be called the "Half-time School law." By this law every policeman would be authorized to require of each child engaged in any kind of street occupation, a certificate showing that he had been in school for a half day during the three months preceding. In case he did not furnish such a certificate, the policeman would be authorized to arrest him as a vagrant, and the Judge to commit him to one of the existing asylums.

To prove the necessity of this law, our correspondent has only to follow up the cases of some of these begging children whom he so justly pities. Suppose he attempts, as an individual, to ascertain their number and go to their houses. The little urchins inevitably give him the wrong address, or, if he reaches their rooms, he discovers that their parents will not give up the profits they derive from the hardship of their children. On the other hand, it may be, our correspondent has them arrested under the existing Vagrant laws. They are taken summarily to the Tombs. After a brief confinement, they are brought before the Police Justice. They are charged with "vagrancy." In defense, they show that they have homes; that their fathers and mothers are out of work and nearly starving; that they keep the wolf from the door by some petty peddling, such as of "lucifer-headed pins," or matches, or some other cover for begging, and that without their earnings, the family would come on the City Almshouse.

The kind-hearted Judge, looking at the half-starved mothers and the pale and trembling children, cannot commit the latter to an asylum, but let them go forth again, much to the triumph of the crowd of poor people present, and the discomfiture of the Police. On the next complaint, the latter are by no means so eager to arrest; and the offense continues undiminished. Now, with a "Half-time School law," the Judge would have no scruple in committing. For it would be no hardship that each one of these street children should spend two or three hours every day in school. He could do that and still carry on his street trade. If his parents neglected so easy a requirement, they must suffer the consequences. The Police also would not hesitate to arrest under a law so reasonable and so certain of being executed. Now, the gradual effect of any school upon these children would be to raise their self-respect, to give them habits of order and punctuality and industry, and, in fact, soon to prevent their being beggars, vagrants, or even street-peddlers. The half-time school would act precisely as the industrial schools have done with a similar class—preventing the growth of pauperism and the trade of begging.

The comparative freedom of the Prussian cities from vagrant and begging children is largely due to the existence of laws for compulsory education. Let our present Legislature begin the great reform of compulsory education in this mild form for the cities of the State, and we shall see an end of childish beggars and vagrants. Before, however, this law can be passed, we think it might be for the public interest for the experienced Secretary of the Police Board to lay before his board some general scheme of orders to the men to break up entirely street-begging by children. Even if some children were arrested who were not legally vagrants, it would have the effect of alarming the others, and putting an end to some of their vagrant habits.

DR. HALL ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The remarks on my *Modern English*, which appeared in your issue of the 6th inst., have given me pleasure. You have, at least, generalized, from my book, the two great lessons which I therein aim to impress, namely, the need of research and logic, if one would arrive at just conclusions about language, and the liberal scope of tolerance necessarily consequent on the entertainment of such conclusions. I have to thank you, further, for telling the public that I am no advocate of lawlessness in the use of English. For such a charge I have never, indeed, supplied the slightest foundation, and yet one of my calumniators has written of me, in the *Independent*: "All the persons whom he assails have criticised current English speech, spoken and written, with a view to its purification by a standard of culture. That undertaking may be difficult; perhaps it is impossible; few would be found to say that it is not laudable or desirable. A man must be sunk very low before he contentedly resigns the prospect of improvement of his language, whether he be Frenchman, German, Englishman, or Cherokee, when the possibility of the improvement is pointed out. Mr. Hall *has* fallen quite below the point, and revels in his fall, and declaims against everybody who, on grounds of good taste or public necessity, desires to keep the English language within some limits of scholarship and artistic feeling. Of English books of all centuries he seems to have read a quantity incompatible with sanity, and it is quite sufficient, that a word is found in any of them, for him to attack anybody who objects to its use now in a new or an old sense. His notion of a language evidently is 'all the words used at all times in all printed books.' The office of literature in castigating language is quite unknown to him. His notion seems to be that everybody should say what he likes, and write what he likes, and so language will grow healthily." I let alone the insinuation that I have lost my wits, but the rest of what I have quoted is simply gross and groundless misrepresentation of facts, as must be palpable to any one who has read—either with moderate heed, or with honest intention—so much as a single page of my philological dissertations. For who has ever castigated genuine solecisms of language more keenly than I?

But you write: "Dr. Hall does nothing noteworthy toward systematizing the general subject, and facilitating a stricter application of principles; he rather applies himself to stigmatizing faulty discussions, and to illustrate the need of a fuller command of the material of usage bearing upon any point." Unfortunately, a man cannot do everything at once. As yet, I have published but a small part of what I have to say about English; and to go into details on branches of my subject, with the purpose of formally summing up by and by, seemed to me better than the reverse order of procedure. As regards my dwelling so fully as I do on false philology and illegitimate locutions, I thought I had justified myself by quoting the excellent saying of Lactantius: "*Primus sapientiæ gradus est falsa intelligere; secundus, vera cognoscere.*" Surely, the good is made more clearly appreciable when the bad is conspicuously placed in contrast with it; and further, much that is bad appears, unless closely scrutinized, to be good, and is largely received as such, till its true character is exposed. You should have given me credit, too, for doing something more than "stigmatize." Alike for what I accept and for what I reject, I diligently show cause. My individual preferences or aversions I never substitute for reasons.

Prefacing the expressions exemplified in my seventh chapter, I state that not one of them at present holds the place which it held a hundred years ago. And I add: "As to *chamber, lief*, and a few other words, though Americans may be surprised to see them here, they have been introduced advertently." Clearly enough, this implies that I take for my criterion of English the English of England. What I mean is, that *lief*, for instance, has not now the same suffrage of respectable usage, on this side of the Atlantic, which it has on your side. Books here bear me out; and, on this and similar points, as I have dwelt twenty-seven years among Englishmen, I have had some opportunity of observing what words are of good standing with them, in the oral currency of daily life. Nor do I see why, in your opinion, my placing *begun* for *began* in the category of effete English "does not seem to us good philology." I quote for it the poet Gray and the elder Colman, and I refer to the learned Miss Carter; and I might have quoted Swift and Pope, of an earlier date, with Byron and Southey, of a later. If you contend that *begun* for *began* is still tolerable English, we must agree to differ, just as we must touching your *opine* and your use of *linguistic*, and my *expedientially* and *perstringe*.

You are so good as to believe that I should "be an invaluable auxiliary in the construction of an English dictionary." As you know, from my *Modern English*, on what conditions, and on what conditions alone, I maintain that a good English dictionary can be got together, I accept your compliment as one which would disparage no scholar, whatever his eminence. But allow me to mention a fact or two. Between 1860 and 1871 I furnished for the projected dictionary of the Philological Society something like 200,000 extracts. Each of these was on a half sheet of note-paper, and consisted of at least a complete sentence, with a heading and specification of the author quoted, the title of his work, its date, the edition, the number of the volume, the page, &c. I was also offered a sub-editorship of the dictionary. This mighty undertaking is now, I fear, at a stand-still. Pardon my communicating these stitchlographic items. But you have laid down what, in consideration of known facts, you hold to be my "duty," and, in your estimation, I should be blameworthy if I contributed nothing to English but

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS EVENING'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The bill at Niblo's will be changed this evening, and the Vokes Family will appear throughout the week in "The Belles of the Kitchen." At Wood's Museum "The Streets of New-York" is to be acted. At the Theatre Comique "The Scalpers," a play illustrative of Western life, will be the *pièce de résistance* of a liberal programme. The entertainments of the week just ended are to be witnessed elsewhere.

TO-MORROW'S CONCERT.

The sale of seats for the three concerts arranged by Messrs. Wieniawski and Maurel is now progressing, and we are glad to learn that the proposed entertainments, which are of a very high order, are likely to be as successful from a material as from an artistic standpoint. The first concert will take place at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening.

THE ACHEEN WAR AND THE DUTCH NAVY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at The Hague writes: "The Dutch Navy is in a most lamentable state, notwithstanding that in the last five years—the ministerial life of Mr. Broex was of a very unusual duration—more than twelve millions of florins a year were spent upon it. Our wooden ships are quite rotten and most of the iron ones hardly fit for use. Happily, it may be said that the war with Acheen will have no serious character so far as regards our vessels; our men-of-war have only to bombard the fortresses on the coast, and it seems that they can resist the shaking caused by the fire. But if we were involved in a war even with the smallest naval power, it would be proved that our navy is good for nothing, except for the defense of the mouths of our rivers. I need not add that a country like Holland cannot afford the outlay for a total reorganization of the navy; this would cost hundreds of millions, while the result would remain very problematical. This is proved by our military system. When the war between France and Germany broke out, fears were entertained that Holland would be involved. Nothing was ready. The army was not well trained; the state of the lines of defense was deplorable; that of our guns and rifles left much to desire. In all haste some measures were taken to improve our means of defense. A good deal of money was thrown away, but no definitive plan was adopted. Since that time six Ministers have been successively at the head of the War Department. Every year more money has been asked, and the Chambers allowed the credits asked for. But we hear now that we are only where we were in 1870, and Mr. De Roo (the leading military M. P.) gives us the consolation that 25,000,000 a year will be wanted to bring our army into a tolerable state. It seems that our present Minister of War has the very best intentions, but he has, as far as we know, not yet a definitive plan of reorganization. Nevertheless, he asks a credit of 23,000,000 florins. I need not add that this has made a very unfavorable impression throughout the country. Notwithstanding the millions which we earn yearly from our East India colonies, the Dutch are, perhaps, the most heavily-taxed nation of Europe. It may be accepted as a rule that the middle class pay ten per cent. of their yearly income in taxes; and there is great probability that this will still augment, because it seems certain that the favorable balance of the East India service will, for some years to come, be needed for covering the costs of our war with Acheen."

A DARK RECORD.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Of the nine Marshals of France who have been condemned to death since Gilles De Laval, Marshal De Retz, was hung at Nantes in 1440, Marshal Bazaine is the only one who has not suffered capital punishment. Louis De Luxembourg, Constable of France, was beheaded upon the Place De Grève, in 1745, for conspiracy and rebellion against Charles VII. and Louis XI. Charles De Gontaut, created Duc De Biron by Henri IV., was a son of the great soldier whom that monarch declared to be the 'right hand' of his throne, and ancestor of the Marquis De Gontant-Biron, now French Ambassador at Berlin. The Duc De Biron, after covering himself with glory at Ivry and Arques, was discontented with the treatment which he received from the King, and though he was made Governor of Burgundy, he several times conspired against Henri IV., who pardoned him again and again. His last crime was to propose to Spain and Savoy that France should be dismembered; and, as a reward of his treason, the Duke of Savoy was to bestow upon him the hand of his daughter, and he was to be created the reigning Prince of Burgundy and Périgord. The plot was discovered, and Henri IV., who entertained a deep affection for his old companion in arms, was ready to forgive even this act of treachery if the Duc de Biron would have acknowledged his misdeeds. But he would not, and he was beheaded within the walls of the Bastille in 1602. Henri II., Duc de Montmorency, was taken prisoner at the battle of Castelnaudry by the royal troops, and beheaded in the courtyard of the Capitol at Toulouse in 1632, and in the same year Marshal De Marillac, arrested while at the head of his army for plotting against Cardinal Richelieu, was beheaded upon the Place de Grève. Baron de Luckner, who had served under Frederick II. in Prussia, entered the French Army just before the Revolution, and, rallying to the Republican cause, was created Marshal of France and appointed to the command of the Army of the North. After achieving some insignificant triumphs over the Austrians at Courtrai and Valenciennes, he was suspected of trafficking with the enemy, and, being brought before the revolutionary tribunal in 1794, was condemned to death and guillotined. Philippe De Noailles, Duc De Mouchy, who attempted to defend Louis XVI. from the popular fury, was also a victim of the revolution, for both he and his wife were sent to the scaffold during the same year, and the list of French Marshals brought to a violent end terminates with Marshal Ney, who was shot upon the 7th of December, 1815.

THE SEWING MACHINE.

The London *Lancet* says: "Some few years ago one of the London Hospital physicians called attention to the fact which had come under his notice repeatedly among the out-patients under his care, that the use of the sewing machine was injurious to the health of those who habitually employed it for many hours together. The patients suffered from nervious debility and other symptoms referable to its employment, and admitted that the constant exertion which necessarily occurred in using heavy double-actioned machines had an exciting and exhausting effect upon them. These statements were somewhat strongly demed at the time, but we think the almost universal adoption of of hand-worked machines in family life since the date shows that there was a pretty general feeling among the profession, and probably the public, too, that the exercise required for young ladies in order to work the treadle machine was not calculated to improve their health. Facts which have recently come to our knowledg show that the evil was no imaginary one, and that many workers at the sewing-machine or machines of a similar character do suffer very materially in their health. One of the heaviest forms of machines is, we believe, that employed in "braiding," and young women working in this department have suffered very materially, and have been compelled to discontinue the employment. But the distress is not confined to one class of employes; it seems to affect pretty generally all those who use the feet alternately as the motive power of their machinery. If the workers themselves or their immediate supervisors were to speak out, there would, we believe, be abundant evidence found that "machining" is a most exhaustive employment, and one which gradually breaks down the health. When it is considered how great the employment of sewing and allied machinery by female operatives is, and that many City houses have dozens of them in their establishments, it is obvious that the evil we have referred to is not a slight one. We would be the last to interfere with the female labor market, always overcrowded as it is with needy seamstresses; but it is not unreasonable to ask whether, in the case of large establishments employing dozens or even hundreds of machines, it would not be possible to adopt steam as the motive power, and to retain the female hand only as the guide of the machine thus set in motion. If a steam engine can drive many spinning machines or looms, one done not fancy there could be much difficulty in giving the necessary motion to sewing or braiding machines, the work of which is not one whit more intricate.

FATAL EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Memphis, Jan. 4.—Last week, Matthew Glidwell, residing in Madison County, Tenn., went home laboring under an attack of *mania potu*, quarreled with his wife, and struck her over the head with a gun, inflicting a probably fatal wound. He also knocked down his daughter, aged nine years, with the same weapon, and threatened to cut their throats. The daughter escaped to the woods, and there, meeting a Mr. Gibson, who was out shooting, told her story. Gibson started back with the little girl, and was met by Glidwell, who threatened to kill him. Gibson retreated, followed by Glidwell, until the former was forced to shoot, instantly wounding Glidwell. Glidwell and his daughter will probably recover, but it is thought that the wife will die.

THE NEW APPOINTMENTS.

SHERIFF CONNER'S FIRST OFFICIAL ACTS.

DISSATISFACTION WITH HIS APPOINTMENTS—THE COUNTY CLERKS AND MARINE COURT APPOINTMENTS.

Sheriff Conner by employing a number of mechanics has made the offices of his department more cleanly and comfortable, but it is plainly evident that the majority of his officers are no better than those of his predecessor. Many of his appointees are, to use the mildest term possible, objectionable, and some are entirely unworthy to be placed in such positions of trust. Many people who voted for the new Sheriff under an impression that he would manage the affairs of the office with more honesty and ability than Brennan are disappointed by his first official acts. No good, it is thought, can come from the appointment to office of many of the applicants he has selected. There will be, it is believed, a repetition of the overcharges and black-mailing which made the reign of Brennan as Sheriff so notorious. A number of the men who served under the latter have been retained, and a few who were obnoxious even to him have found a friend in Conner. It is averred by some honest adherents of the new Sheriff that he has had but little to do with the choice of his officers. The Tammany General Committee, it is said, has named the persons to be appointed, and Conner has simply followed out the orders of that body. The General Committee is in turn ruled by the Committee of Twenty-one on Organization, in which John Morrissey and John Kelley are supreme. Wherever the Tammany party have control the two influential leaders named, by means of the machinery of the Committee on Organization, have undisputed sway in the matter of appointments. If Tammany was in power in every branch of the City and County government, including the Judiciary, John Morrissey and John Kelley would be the virtual rulers of this community. It is an indisputable fact that these two men can procure the appointment of any man to any office in the gift of the Tammany officials. No office-holder dare "say them nay." They are individually and acting in concert a power which cannot be despised. Their suggestions have undoubtedly had much more to do with the appointment of officials under both the new Sheriff and County Clerk than appears on the surface. Notwithstanding the probable disadvantages which the two new heads of departments labor under, they cannot be said to be entirely free from responsibility. Sheriff Conner himself assured a TIMES reporter, with whom he conversed previous to his assumption of office, that the statement made in some of the newspapers that he was forced to ratify the nominations of the Tammany Committee, whether willing or unwilling, was erroneous. He had, he stated, the privilege of rejecting persons he might deem to be personally objectionable or unfit for appointment. If so, the list of names of persons offered to him to select appropriate assistants from, must have been, to speak the vulgar idiom, a "hard crowd," if the fortunate ones are to be regarded as the best in the list.

Sheriff Conner's assistants, so far appointed, are as follows:

Under Sheriff—Jno. T. Cummings.

Assistant Under Sheriff—James E. Maxwell.

Order of Arrest Sheriff—Wm. H. Quincy.

Deputy Sheriffs—Wm. H. Burns, Martin J. Keese, F. P. Dunlap, Thos. Shiels, J. Fay, C. W. Upham, D. G. Gale, Wm. H. Carroll, C. McNulty, B. Maguire, Aaron Aarons, J. Tyler Kelley, P. Radley, M. McNally, R. Dodge, Wm. Baird, Harry New, C. H. Cooper, T. F. Bourke, Thos. McSpedden, C. A. Brown, B. Galligan, Jas. Carrahar, P. Campbell, Thos. Kerrigan, Mark Lanigan, —— Cunningham, —— Simms, and —— Scofield.

The new Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, as has been stated in THE TIMES, is William A. Dunham. His assistants are as follows: Chief Deputy, Wm. L. Gardner; Assistant, William Watson; Watchmen, Francis Hughes, Wm. H. Dobbs, Jaques Schmitz, Thos. Connolly, Thos. Williams, and Patrick McCarthy; Engineer, Jno. C. Frazer.

Patrick Coughlin and Michael Daly are appointed Special Deputies to convey prisoners to Sing Sing. Charles H. Welsh is appointed first book-keeper, and James Price is in charge of the Sheriff's Jury. A few appointments to minor offices are yet to be decided on, and it is probable that they will be made to-day. What is known about John T. Cummings, the new Under Sheriff, has been published in THE TIMES. His chief recommendation to his present office is that he served in the same capacity under John Kelly when he was Sheriff, and has had the business left unfinished when his term of office expired to attend to. Quincy, the Order of Arrest Sheriff, was a Major in the Confederate Army, and, recently embarking into New-York politics under the leadership of Morrissey and Kelly, has been well rewarded for his services. Wm. H. Burns, one of the Deputies, is assigned to duty in the Marine Court. He is an Ex-Police Sergeant, and has become notorious as the President of the Brennan Central Organization, a political machine employed to further the interests of Brennan with Tammany. He was also one of Brennan's Deputies. Martin J. Keese is a Sixth Ward "b'hoy," and his principal recommendation to the office is supposed to be the influence he exerts over the voters of that locality, and his efforts in aid of the nomination of Walsh for County Clerk. F. P. Dunlap owes his appointment entirely, it is said, to the influence of the well-known Tom Dunlap, ex-proprietor of the "Pewter Mug," a liquor saloon, a member of the Tammany Committee, and a bosom friend of John Kelley and Samuel J. Tilden. Thomas Shiels is the proprietor of a liquor store corner of Market street and East Broadway, and was appointed a Deputy Tax Commissioner through the influence exerted in his behalf by Tweed. James Fay is a rum seller of the Eighth ward, and recently held a place as Inspector of Weights and Measures under Hall, his appointment having been secured, it is said, by the now fugitive Michael Norton. James Carraher is said to owe his present position to his friend, Tim Campbell, whose disgraceful conduct in the Legislature will be remembered. William Carrol keeps a rum-shop at No. 538 Hudson street, and held the same office under Brennan. C. McNulty is the keeper of a rum-shop corner of First street and Broadway; and B. Maguire, who has been out of business for some time has been given employment through the intercession of Morrissey with Sheriff Conner. Aaron Aarons, one of the Deputies named, was lately a City Marshal, and Patrick Campbell is now the keeper of a rum shop corner of Ninth avenue and Eighteenth street. Thomas Kelley was recently a Deputy Tax Commissioner, and P. Radley is chiefly famous as a friend of Ledwith. Mr. McNally is the proprietor of a rum shop in Sixteenth street, and a man of some reputation in pugilistic circles, having rendered himself famous in a fight with "Owney Geoghegan," at Tammany Hall. Thomas Kerrigan acted as a foreman in the Department of Roads, with Tweed and Rufus Dodge, who is a personal friend of Richard Croker, has been appointed at the request of John Kelly. Thomas McSpedden is a well known Tammany politician, who has held the offices of Alderman and Fire Marshal, and owes his present appointment, it is alleged, to the influence of the notorious Rockey Moore. Gen. Thomas A. Bourke is a Fenian patriot, who, after vainly trying to get a better office, has finally succeeded in obtaining his present one, the Tammany leaders appointing him as a concession to the Fenian element of the voting population. C. H. Cooper and Mark Lanigan represent the Liberal Republicans in the Sheriff's office, but they are regarded by the Tammany men as being more serviceable to Tammany as Liberal Republicans than if they were to show their true colors. Mark Lanigan is too well known to need extended notice, and has often been referred to in these columns. He was formerly the proprietor of a "bucket shop"—a place where rum is served out at five cents a drink—in one of the down-town wards. Wm. Baird, a Deputy under Brennan, is a keeper of a rum-shop in Seventeenth street, and B. Galligan is in the same business at the corner of Third avenue and Fiftieth street. These men have all been selected because of their supposed political influence and friendship with the Tammany leaders, and not on account of their good character and fitness for their offices. If those who have dealings with the Sheriff's office suffer in consequence, it will not be surprising.

The new County Clerk has not fully completed his list of appointments. Of those appointed the majority have served under Ex-Clerk Loew. The following list of new officials was obtained at the Clerk's office on Saturday last:

Deputy County Clerk, Henry A. Gumbleton; Assistant Deputy County Clerk, C. Fairfax McLaughlin; Book-keeper, D. L. Holmes; Clerk of Supreme Court, Chambers, William Sinclair; Clerk of Circuit Part III., Supreme Court, John Von Glahn; Clerk in Chancery, Isaiah Rynders; Recording Clerks, Hugh F. Dolan and Thomas F. Grady; Messenger, John Kennedy.

Gumbleton has served under both Conner and Loew, having been nine years in the office. Holmes and Dolan have also served under Loew, and Von Glahn was formerly employed in the Sheriff's office. The new Clerk in Chancery is the well-known Capt. Isaiah Rynders, a Tammany Democrat of many years' standing. It is stated that the present Equity Clerk of the Supreme Court, Major E. H. Kent, and E. M. Plum, Clerk of Records, Col. Geo. W. Hardie, Law Clerk, and Stephen C. Duryea, Chief Recording Clerk, will be retained.

Nothing has been definitely fixed as to the appointment of officials in the Marine Court, but it is understood that a strenuous effort is being made to displace the present Chief Clerk, Alexander V. De... vision, by the substitution of Maurice I. Power. The latter is a member of the Tammany Committee, and endeavored to get the nomination of the party for Alderman at the late election. His appointment, it is believed, will not receive the confirmation of the Board of Supervisors.

There is one chief clerk, one deputy, twelve assistant clerks, one interpreter, and eighteen officers to be appointed in this Court, and there are hundreds of anxious applicants for the positions. Many of the present incumbents are old and tried men, and it is presumed will be retained. It is stated that the Judges will meet on Friday next to decide upon the subject.

RECOLLECTIONS OF SCRIBE AND THE ELDER DUMAS.

The German dramatist, Gustav zu Putlitz, has just published, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a collection of theatrical memoirs, in which he describes his experiences as a play writer and manager during the last half-century. Among the most interesting chapters in the book is one giving an account of visits paid by him to various theatrical celebrities in Paris. Madeleine Brohan had just made he début in Scribe's "Contes de la Reine de Navarre," and Herr zu Putlitz, armed with a letter of introduction from Meyerbeer, went to congratulate the author on the success of his piece. "Scribe," he says, "was rather short than tall, with sleek grey hair finely-cut features, and intelligent dark eyes. His general appearance was simple, almost pedantic, and his manner was grave and precise. After some conversation about French and German dramatic literature, Herr Zu Putlitz observed that the prattice so frequently adopted by French writers, and especially by Scribe himself, of writing a play with the assistance of collaborateurs, must often be very inconvenient. 'Not when the play is a short vaudeville,' answered Scribe. 'One author brings the idea, and the scaffolding of the piece (charpente) is then built up by the authors in common, after which the various scenes are distributed among them according to their special qualifications. Often the whole play is written by one author, who afterward makes alterations in it according to the suggestions of his collaborateur. It also frequently happens that the songs in the piece are written by a third man, who has nothing to do with the plot or the dialogue. It is much more difficult for two more authors to join in writing a longer piece. In such cases they have to consult together about the whole of the play, down to the smallest details. When an agreement is arrived at, the execution of the idea is comparatively easy, although it often happens that in the writing of a play things occur which render it necessary to alter the whole plan of the piece. This was the case in writing the "Contes de la Reine de Navarre." My idea was to make the piece a graceful comedy; but my assistant, Legouvé, took up a very serious tone in the second act, and in writing the fifth act he gave the play a tragical catastrophe, which was quite contrary to our agreement. I protested, but we could not agree. We then decided each to write a fifth act, and read them to the actors, who would determine by a majority of votes which of the two should be accepted. The actors voted almost unanimously in my favor, and my frienn Legouvé, far from showing any ill-humor at the decision, readily assisted me in completing the piece.' "I expressed my surprise," says Herr zu Putlitz, "that so difficult a part as that of the *Queen of Navarre* should have been given at the first performance of the play to an actress who had never been on the stage before. 'Did you notice the least sign of awkwardness about her?' asked Scribe, with a smile. 'We wrote the piece expressly for her, and there was no great risk, for we knew her talent and her beauty besides which her teacher, Samson, was responsible for her. She studied the part so thoroughly that no modulation of speech, no accent, nor gesture was wanting when she played in the first rehearsal; and upward of forty rehearsals of the play were made before it was produced in public. I now understand the secret of the *ensemble* which is so remarkable in French theatrical performances. It must also be a great advantage to the authors to be present at all these rehearsals, for they are given the opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the stage and the means by which theatrical effects are produced."

A short time after Herr zu Putlitz was introduced by Meyerbeer to Alexander Dumas. The great novelist had a whole house to himself, though he had no family, and lived quite alone. His visitor was ushered by a Moor into a large room, through a door hung with heavy Turkish curtains. Dumas, "a tall man, of commanding appearance, with woolly black hair just beginning to turn gray, a nose *légèrement retroussé*, large clever-looking eyes, full lips, and a broad chest," was seated at a writing desk, and begged Herr zu Putlitz to excuse him for a few minutes, as he had an article to write, which his servant was waiting for. This, however, did not prevent him from talking every now and then, as if he were writing mechanically. The room had no windows, but one side of it looked out into a large conservatory, filled with palms and other exotic plants, arranged without any attempt at order or design. On the three other sides, about ten feet from the walls, hung Turkish curtains, supported on columns with grotesque carvings; and all the furniture that was visible consisted of Dumas' writing-table and a few chairs. Perceiving that his visitor was looking round him with an air of curiosity, Dumas observed that he had arranged his room so as to have everything he wanted close at hand. Drawing aside one of the curtains, he showed a low couch covered with a lion's skin. "That," he said, "is my bedroom. And here" (drawing another curtain) "is my bath-room; here my dining-room; here my dressing-gown. There is my library; I do not want a large one, for all my historical references are in my own head. Two divisions of the bookcase are filled with my manuscripts. I wrote them all myself, and much more besides, and yet there are fools who say that employ others to write my books. It would have taken me more time to read other people's writing than to write myself, to say nothing of having to correct it." Herr zu Putlitz here expressed astonishment at the large pile of manuscripts before him. "Yes," said Dumas, "the creative faculty never leaves me. I am always composing, even when I do something else, as at this moment." After some more talk, all about himself, Dumas invited his visitor to go with him to a rehearsal in the Théâtre Historique, (now the Théâtre Lyrique,) of which he was at that time proprietor and manager. The rehearsal was a very satisfactory one, and there was every reason to believe that the play would prove a success; but a few days later, on Herr zu Pulitz calling to ascertain when the first performance would take place, he found the theatre closed. Like most of Dumas' speculations, it had broken down owing to the lavish expenditure he had incurred in starting it.

THE ŒCUMENICAL PATRIARCH.

The Porte having returned to the Patriarchate the list of candidates for the high office of Œcumenical Patriarch voted in the last Assembly, without making use of its prerogative to except any one of them, the Mixed Council met again at the great hall of the Patriarchate and proceeded to select three from the list of twelve candidates, from which three the body of Bishops chooses definitively, according to the existing regulations, the new Patriarch. The three candidates chosen, says the *Levant Herald*, were Mgr. Joachim, formerly Patriarch, by 77 votes, the Bishop of Chalcedon, by 64 votes, and the Bishop of Heraclia by 50 votes. This long process of voting—which occupied nearly three hours—being over, this body of twenty-three Bishops descended to the Church of the Patriarchate (St. George's) and, after the usual prayers of the occasion being read, elected unanimously Mgr. Joachim. The Assembly returned to the great hall and drew up the *procès verbal*, and signed the Mazbata announcing the election, which will be sent to the Porte. They then chose a committee, which repaired to Mgr. Joachim's private dwelling, and, in a very touching address, informed the venerable prelate of his election. The unanimity and the brotherly feeling prevailing in the proceedings were most noticeable, the election of a Patriarch presenting generally great differences of opinion and feeling. The new Patriarch will now await the Sultan's orders, and it is only after his Imperial Majesty has received him in solemn audience that his Holiness will actually take up his office and his residence at the Patriarchate. On Sunday last, Mgr. Joachim paid his official visits to the Porte on his elevation to his high ecclesiastical office.

A FEMALE SOLDIER.

The military annals of most European countries, says the London *Echo*, record a few instances of women who, having succeeded in entering the ranks of the army, have highly distinguished themselves in the apparently incongruous profession of arms. Such a fact has, however, according to the *Opinione*, been hitherto unprecedented in the Italian Army. It was discovered, however, the other day, that a young soldier named Marcotti, who was to receive his discharge on the 1st of next month, having enlisted in 1866, is one of these heroines. Julia Marcotti, the Amazon in question, belonged to a numerous and poor family, living at San Ambrozio, near Turin, and worked in the mines of Upper Piedmont, to which latter circumstance her extraordinary physical strength may, probably, be attributed. She enlisted in 1866, at the time when Italy was about to engage in the struggle with Austria, her motive being to save her brother, who was married and had six children, from being obliged to serve. Not only did Julia perform all a soldier's duties as well as her comrades, but she fought in the first rank at the battle of Custozza, and obtained the medal of military valor. On hearing of the case, King Victor Emmanuel sent for the woman, bestowed upon her the Cross of the Order of the Crown, and desired that she should be sent home with a pension of 300 lire.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

At a late hour this morning, Officer Walstein, of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested L. M. Habel, alias John Wilson, of Chicago, for robbing letter-boxes on Third avenue. Over fifty letters, stolen from the box at the corner of Eighteenth street and Third avenue, were found in his possession. The prisoner will be arraigned at Essex Market Court today.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

THE DEFAULTING RAILWAYS—WHAT THE NEW YEAR PROMISES.

The events of the few days in Wall street which followed the ushering in of the new year have been of the most gratifying kind to investors who bought up securities during the dark days of the panic. In many quarters it was feared that "hard times" would prevail everywhere during the Winter, and that for months stagnation in business would naturally follow. The wonderful recuperative nature of the country, however, is again evidenced, and it is still clearer that while immigration continues, and the country is growing and being developed rapidly, financial disturbance can only be temporary. There is no dearth of building-material, no scarcity of breadstuffs, no check to immigration, and no diminution of currency, which is used instead of silver and gold for money. On the other hand, the country was never so rich as at present, and the prospects for the immediate future are the brightest possible. The stringency in money which was occasioned by the locking-up of legal tenders at a time when the immense crops were about to be moved, and which was really the cause of the panic, is now abated. The Government is drawing every day largely upon the $44,000,000 reserve, and it is the opinion of the best financiers that it will in a short time be all in circulation. The gold which came over from the Bank of England has been used to good advantage in sustaining the markets of every kind and in moving the crops. The present indications are that it will not be shipped abroad, but will remain here, where by and by it can be made useful in bringing about a return to specie payments. At present, money in Wall street, at a time when severe stringency might be expected, owing to the calling in of loans to provide for the January interest disbursements, is loaning at five or six per cent. per annum, and will grow easier every day. The best financiers predict that money after the 15th of the present month will be obtainable on call, on good collateral, at two or three per cent. per annum. Of course this will promote speculation on the bull side, particularly as the securities dealt in upon the Stock Exchange, in most instances, are far below the figures at which they sold previous to the panic. There are no wild-cat schemes on hand to swindle investors, and money will be used in buying up such securities as are dealt in most extensively upon the Stock Exchange. The report of the banks shows that the loan certificates are nearly all canceled, and that all danger of trouble with weak banks is past. The banking institutions left standing have been proved by the panic, and were never in so good condition as now. While some have succumbed, those which are left intact will do more business, and make up for losses which they unavoidably sustained. While it was expected that very many of the best railroads would be unable to meet their interest obligations on the 1st of January, it appears that comparatively few of them have defaulted, and that by a reduction of expenses they will be able to pay much larger dividends hereafter to their share-holders. The principal roads which defaulted on their interest payments are the Atlantic and Pacific, on their first mortgage land grants, and on the first mortgage of the South Pacific; the Atlantic and Richmond Air Line, on the first mortgage; the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio, on the first and second mortgages of the Norfolk and Petersburg Line; the South Side, on the first, second and third preferred consolidated mortgages; the Virginia and Tennessee, on the enlarged mortgage, the fourth mortgage, registered certificates, and interest funded bonds. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé on the first mortgage, and the Wichita and Southwestern first guaranteed. The Canada Southern on the first mortgage. The Cayuga Lake on its first mortgage. The Chesapeake and Ohio on the extension bonds. The Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana on the second mortgage. The Detroit, Bell River, and Indiana on the second mortgage. The Fort Wayne, Jackson, and Saginaw on the first mortgage. The Kansas City, St. Jo and Council Bluffs on the first mortgage. The Kansas Pacific on the land grants on 2,000,000 acres. The Lake Superior and Mississippi on the first mortgage land grants. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas on its first mortgage on the road and bonds. The Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf, on the first mortgage land grant. New-York and Oswego Midland on the first mortgage. The New-York, Kingston and Syracuse, on the first mortgage. The New-Jersey Midland on its second mortgage. The Northern Pacific on the first mortgage land grant. The St. Paul and Pacific on its first mortgage, St. Paul to Sauk Rapids. The St. Louis and South-eastern, Evansville and Nashville, on the first mortgage bonds. The Toledo, Detroit and Canada Southern, on the first mortgage bonds. The Wilmington and Reading on its second mortgage bonds. The above list of defaults is upon capital of not far from $115,000,000, but the total of defaults of those and other corporations is not far from $170,000,000. This is insignificant, compared with the immense capital of railroads in the United States which do pay their interest obligations promptly. In most instances the roads which have defaulted are making arrangements for funding the overdue coupons, in a way which will probably enable them to go along until they earn enough to pay their debts.

That there are good reasons for a substantial advance in the prices of the securities dealt in upon the Stock Exchange is plain, and that there will be a strong upward movement until real values are reached is also certain. The buying is at present steady and uninterrupted. Orders are pouring in from all quarters. Western orders are mostly for St. Paul Common and Northwest, which are favorites in Chicago and Milwaukee investment circles. The probability of a consolidation of the roads which would make a monopoly of the North-western railroad system is strongly talked of, and it is understood that some decision will be arrived at in a short time. The German holders of these stocks are more favorable to a lease or consolidation, and will not oppose the carrying out of the project, as happened soon after the North-west corner. These stocks are now being bought up in all kinds of lots and taken to Europe for investment. Union Pacific is likely to be a favorite speculative stock, owing to the large report of the earnings of the road, and the fact that it has a monopoly of the transcontinental business. Pacific Mail has again taken a place upon the lists of the Exchange as a living speculative stock, and the dealings are very large. The advance is supported by the reports concerning the reduction of expenses in every department, and by the favorable results attained by the employment of iron steamers. There is still a great deal of gossip in the street as to what Commodore Vanderbilt is doing in Western Union. One report is that he sold out a great part of his high-priced stock some time ago, and is now trying to get in again. Another is to the effect that his heavy purchases during the past few days were made with the intention of laying in a large supply so as to "average" on the rise. A TIMES reporter called upon the Commodore on Saturday, but he positively refused to say anything as to what he was doing in the street. There was so much talk as to his operations, that if he bought a stock, he had determined never to say anything about it, as it only induced other people to get in the same boat. He would not say whether the proposed Western Union dividend would be paid in cash or stock. The public would find out as soon as he did, anyway. The Lake Shore accountants were making up the books so as to ascertain whether the company would be warranted in declaring the usual dividend, but the Commodore would not say whether the result was likely to be favorable or not.

One party in the company at present favors the purchase of $3,000,000 additional of the company's own stock, and then that a fifty per cent. bond divideed be declared upon the $30,000,000 outstanding stock. Some are in favor of a stock dividend, and others believe that it is impolitic to pay an enormous dividend in either stock or bonds, but believe that an eight-per-cent.-per-annum dividend should be paid in cash. The surplus of Western Union, according to President Orton's last report, is not far from $16,000,000, in stock, bonds, and different kinds of property, and it is evident that a very strong influence is being brought to bear to have it divided. The different circumstances in connection with it are modeled to suit the views of the bulls and boars, and used to affect speculation in Wall street.

The *Railway News* of London, a paper largely devoted to the interests of James McHenry, in its money article of Dec. 20 says:

"There have been the usual 'bear' rumors respecting the position of the Erie company.

At the close of business last night prices were depressed on the circulation of adverse reports, for which, it is scarcely necessary to say, no foundation exists. It is stated in well-informed quarters that the report shortly to be issued will be of a satisfactory character. Atlantic and Great Western securities have been in better demand, it being mentioned that the lease of the company and its western extension to the Erie has been finally arranged, and that it will take effect from the commencement of the new year. Prices, however, declined to-day, and close somewhat easier."

Up to this time there has been no information received, available to the press, of the consummation of a leasing arrangement between Erie and Atlantic and Great Western. The above extract from the *Railroad News*, which is supposed to be an authority on Erie matters, would indicate that the lease is really consummated, and if so, that Erie has at last fallen completely into the clutches of the Atlantic and Great Western English Railroad clique.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Timothy Murphy, convicted of burglary, escaped from Rhode Island State Prison, on Saturday night.

Henry Hahn, wife and daughter, were badly burned, the latter seriously, by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp in Baltimore, on Saturday night.

Bernard McLaughlin, aged eighteen years, while returning from a gunning expedition in East Providence, R. I., yesterday afternoon, stumbled and fell, when his gun was discharged, the charge entering the back of the neck and killing him instantly.

Samuel M. Capron, for twenty years a teacher in Hartford (Conn.) school, and for eight years its Principal, died yesterday, aged forty-one years. He was a superior teacher and a most estimable man and was universally beloved. He was a native of Uxbridge, Mass., and a graduate of Yale in 1853.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Rev. Mr. Cathell, Rector, on Lafayette square, Baltimore, which was partially destroyed by fire last May, having been rebuilt at a cost of $50,000, was opened for service yesterday. A large congregation attended.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN A MINE—THE CHINA STEAMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 4.—An explosion of two hundred pounds of giant powder occurred in the Oregon mine, near Austin, Nev., last night.

Two miners named Geogan and Ryan were instantly killed, and over 200 feet of the shaft were destroyed. Geogan's body has not been recovered. A miner named Broderick was terribly injured.

The steamer China has not yet been heard from. It is believed there were about twenty-seven persons on board.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Last night a fire broke out in the bone-black building, attached to the sugar refinery of McKean, Newhall & Borie, on Lagrange place, Philadelphia. The building was seven stories high and sixty feet square, and attached to the sugar refinery proper by iron bridges. It was entirely destroyed with the contents, consisting of valuable machinery and materials. The flames were confined to the building in which they originated. It is imposible to estimate the loss but it will probably be about $200,000, and is covered by insurance. Chief Engineer Johnson was severely injured in the right leg by a ladder. The same building was destroyed by fire two years ago.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD PRESIDENCY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 4.—For several days a rumor has prevailed here that Asa Packer was to succeed J. Edgar Thompson in the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Thompson this afternoon emphatically denied the truth of the rumor.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 4.—Bishop Cheney, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, to-day administered the rite of confirmation after the form adopted by the new church, to forty-five persons, at Christ Church, which was crowded with people.

A HEAVY SNOW-STORM.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan 4.—A heavy snow-storm, accompanied by a north-west gale, prevailed here for about two hours this morning. Some two inches of snow is on the ground.

END OF THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 4.—The engineers' strike died so quietly here that hardly any one knows just the process of its termination. Most of the engineers who could obtain employment have gone to work.

DESTRUCTION OF FISH BY CROCODILES.

Dr. Day, in his report on the fisheries of India, gives an interesting notice of the extent to which crocodiles will destroy fish. There are two distinct genera of crocodiles in India. The first of these is the true fish-eating crocodile, (*Gavialis Gangeticus*, Gmelin,) which attains upward of twenty feet in length, and is found in the Indus, the Ganges, and other large rivers. This species has a long and slender snout; it is usually timid of man, excepting when the locality where its eggs are deposited in the sand is invaded. It does not appear to feed on carrion, but fish, turtles, and tortoises form its diet. In 1868 it was deemed one of the sights at Cuttack to watch these enormous reptiles feeding below the irrigation weir, which was impeding the upward ascent of the breeding fish. Their long brown snouts would be seen rising to the surface of the water, with a fish crosswise in their jaws. Their finny prey was flung up into the air by a toss of the head, and descending head foremost, fell into the captors' comparatively small mouths. They are very prolific. A single gun has been known to destroy sixty-nine out of one brood in three hours' shooting. But some fishermen, when asked whether they ever kill the crocodiles, at once protested against such a course. Their argument was: "Are we not both of the fish-destroying races, and how could we be so cruel as to slaughter them?" As to the destruction committed by these creatures, they merely remarked that they would themselves do the same if they could, and in this undoubtedly they spoke the truth. However, it is not to be expected that fishermen should bestow their time in destroying young crocodiles, and they do not carry guns to shoot the full-grown animals. Neither will the native sportsmen waste their ammunition on crocodiles which are no use to them when killed. The means proper to reduce their number are to offer rewards for the destruction of their eggs. The common crocodile (*crocodilus palustris*) also abounds in India, and though usually termed man-eaters, they assist in depopulating the waters of fish; and it is only when the finny tribes or carrion are scarce that they will attack the larger mammals, including man, but, having once tasted blood, they appear to be eager to do so again. In some of the irrigation canals one or more of these creatures may usually be seen below the locks, where there are pools stocked with fish, and when the latter fail they will turn their attention to the cattle. Dr. Day, in 1868, noticed four below a large weir at Cuttack; six weeks afterward they had increased to nine, besides many little ones; and he calculated that the fish they were then consuming day by day would be worth more than twenty-two rupees. His suggestion to give five rupees apiece as a reward for the destruction of these animals was disregarded; and supposing those nine crocodiles had not increased, and that the young ones never lived to grow up, they would still have consumed fish to the value of £2,873 in the three and a half years to the middle of 1872, all which might have been avoided by an outlay of forty-five rupees at the time referred to. But the ravages of crocodiles are not confined only to the fish. Compelled by hunger, they will help themselves to cattle, or else feed on human beings who may approach incautiously near the water. Thus there is a hole on the River Nuna to which crocodiles in the dry season will resort. Of course the fish in such pools are soon exhausted, and in 1868 these monsters carried off five adults. So, also, near the Baropa Weir two women and one horse were devoured by crocodiles in a single month. Their one redeeming quality is that they are the natural scavengers of the rivers. This, however, is only true of the common crocodile; and as the fisheries of India are deteriorating, these large fish-eating reptiles ought to be energetically reduced, as they are no longer required in such number as before, even if we concede full force to the arguments of those who are for maintaining the balance of nature on every side.

EFFECTS OF A SCRATCH BY A CAT.

The Reading *Times* says that Mr. Daniel Knauer, of Chester County, Penn., has been suffering for several weeks from a scratch by a cat, which was inflicted on one of his heels, he having trod upon the animal in walking across his room in his bare feet. The scratch was a very slight one, and no notice was given it at the time of its infliction, but in a few days it began swelling, and has since been very painful, and at one time threatened to cause lock-jaw. His whole system appeared to have become poisoned from its influence, but he is now able to sit up, and promises fair to soon be restored to his usual good health.

CONNECTICUT.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1874.

Because Connecticut is one of the first States in each year to hold a general election, a considerable degree of interest is felt throughout the country in political movements here; and since the war this interest has increased on account of the closely-balanced condition of parties in the State. Both parties have met with varying fortunes since 1865, and neither one has secured a triumph magnificent enough to warrant confident hopes of the future. The Republican Party during the war was here, as everywhere in the North, aggressive; it has been put on the defensive more since, and in Connecticut, perhaps, to a greater strain than elsewhere, because the battles of the party have necessarily had to be fought out here on several occasions. We had the negro suffrage question to maintain following its first agitation in Congress, long before the Fifteenth Amendment was adopted—and very many other things which Congress, meeting on the 1st of December, has discussed, though in never so crude a form, have come upon us in the Spring campaigns, which usually begin early in February, and a contest over them has been unavoidable. So far as matters of principle have been involved, the party has nobly stood for the right in every instance, and has accepted its full share of responsibility for all the good work that its representatives in Washington have engaged in; yet its position forces it, through Democratic onslaught, to carry the weight of all bad projects or legislative acts, of which there will always be some in every Congress, and so to a very great degree defensive action has been put upon it by compulsion; but with every disadvantage of the sort, the party has held its own remarkably well, and its vigor is now in no wise abated.

But there is this to be said, however, that serious divisions have grown up in consequence of the Senatorial bolt in 1872, and the Gubernatorial bolt last year, and the capital question—all matters of the past. Many of the New-Haven Republicans have unquestionably felt very ugly toward Hartford, because of the capital controversy, and they undoubtedly relished very heartily the defeat of Gen. Hawley for Senator, and of Mr. Haven for Governor, which they themselves had the pleasure of accomplishing. But it is not profitable to keep up a political fight without ceasing. I do not know of a prominent Republican in the State who has any wish to "punish" New-Haven for what she has done; there is a very general desire that the "dead past should bury its dead," and that the party, as of old, should labor in harmony for the success of its principles over and above all individual selfishness or locality prejudice. I am very sure that if the Republicans of New-Haven should present a suitable candidate for Governor his name would be cordially received everywhere. They have an abundance of good candidates. Besides Henry B. Harrison, there are Col. Fitch, Henry B. Farnham, Prof. Northrop, and a number of other residents of the City of New-Haven, and the county can furnish such men as O. H. Platt, of Meriden, and F. J. Kingsbury or Charles Benedict, of Waterbury. Hartford Republicans will very cheerfully support either of these gentlemen.

And, notwithstanding the very loud talk indulged in by some of the Democratic press—as if they had secured permanent control of the State Government—there has not been a time in five years when there was a more favorable opportunity to elect a Republican Governor than is now approaching; provided, of course, that the party will put up a good ticket throughout and will support it with something of the old-fashioned zeal—and there is no earthly reason why there should not be perfect harmony in the ranks. Mr. Ingersoll was elected Governor last Spring, not because of Democratic conversions, but because of the bitter feeling prevailing in New-Haven on account of Mr. Harrison failing to secure the Republican nomination for Governor; and this feeling was so deep seated that it resulted in extensive political trade, altogether helpful to Mr. Ingersoll, on the Democratic side, and to Mr. Kellogg, candidate for Congress, on the Republican side. So wild was the trading excitement that Gov. English, with all his popularity, was defeated in New-Haven alone by four hundred majority, while Mr. Ingersoll had a majority over all there of upward of three thousand. There never was such an exceptional campaign. But the result, attributable wholly to local disaffection, can give really no comfort to the Democracy, and I will give you the figures, which will even surprise many Republicans when they come to look them over. The vote of the State, by counties, was as follows, (Haven being the Republican candidate, Ingersoll the Democratic, and Smith the Prohibition:)

	Haven.	Ingersoll.	Smith.	Scattering.
Hartford County	9,038	9,407	392	3
New-Haven County	7,084	12,338	540	17
New-London County	4,800	4,081	579	3
Fairfield County	6,792	7,867	275	4
Litchfield County	3,893	4,852	123	2
Windham County	2,957	1,940	189	2
Middlesex County	2,736	2,627	259	2
Tolland County	1,945	1,947	184	..
Total	39,245	45,059	2,541	33

In the City of New-Haven the vote was: Haven, 1,771; Ingersoll, 5,534; Smith, 177; scattering, 4—or a majority over all these for Ingersoll of 3,582, against a Democratic majority of the year previous of only 398! But throw out the New-Haven vote altogether, and take the rest of the State, some parts of which, close to New-Haven especially, were affected by the feeling there, and the result shows what the Democrats have to crow over:

Haven's (Rep.) vote was	37,494
Smith's (Temp.) vote was	2,541
Scattering vote was	33
Total	40,048
Ingersoll's (Dem.) vote was	39,525
Making the majority against him	523

Had the Democratic vote of New-Haven been only what it was the year before, he would still have been defeated by 125 majority—and that year Gov. Jewell was elected by a majority over all of only 28! He must be a very wise politician who can gather Democratic comfort for next year out of Ingersoll's election last Spring, considering that it was wholly due to local divisions and manipulations, such as cannot occur more than once in a decade, at least. And the figures show completely that, if the Republicans will but work unitedly the next time, the State is theirs.

But the Legislature was Democratic by a majority of twenty-five on joint ballot, the Senate being Republican by a majority of one only. That is true; but the capital question had its effect in dividing some towns; the New-Haven feeling produced a depressing influence in many places; and the Prohibition party, by running third candidates for the Legislature in some towns, contributed to the election of Democratic candidates. These causes will not be combined again; and if the close and doubtful towns are carefully looked after next Spring there is no difficulty in the way of making both branches of the General Assembly Republican, and there is a strong incentive to do all that can be done in that direction, as a United States Senator is to be chosen, Gov. Buckingham's term expiring. It is, of course, understood that Gov. Buckingham is a candidate for re-election; and while there will be other candidates, the party will consult its best interests by not dragging in the Senatorial discussion prematurely. It will inevitably produce divisions and hard feeling if it is allowed to enter into the State campaign. "First catch the hare." There is a lesson in this that needs no enlargement.

Mr. Ingersoll is sure to be renominated: but he is to meet with a savage opposition in New-Haven from the Gallagher (or Irish) Democracy, who are much dissatisfied with some of his appointments, and think him too aristocratic; and they will oppose his election at the polls. This brightens the prospect still more for a Republican victory. If Mr. Ingersoll should, by any chance of good fortune, be elected, he would become a leading candidate for United States Senator, *if* again the Legislature should be Democratic. Congressman Barnum is also a candidate, even at this distance, and so is Mr. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, and Hon. Wm. W. Eaton, of this city, is not unmindful of his own services and of his strength with the masses of the party. Altogether, the prospect of Democratic harmony is not so exhilarating as it might be. Very soon the campaign will be entered upon vigorously, and as matters are developed your readers will be kept advised.

DECLINE OF RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE IN FRANCE.

M. Francisque Sarcey, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, notices in connection with the death of Reginah Bernhardt, a talented young actress of the Odéon, the decline of religious prejudice in Paris. No one seemed to know whether the deceased was Jew or Gentile, but she received Christian burial because she had received Christian baptism, "either unknown to her parents or through negligence." Reginah's sister, Sarah Bernhardt, of the Théâtre Français, declares herself a Jewess, and refuses to acknowledge the force of the baptismal vows taken in her name. When the author Léon Gozlan died, not long ago, there was considerable hesitation as to whether he should receive Jewish or Christian burial; he had the features of a Jew and lived like a Jew, but on the other hand it was declared positively that he had been baptized, so the Rabbi gave way, and he was quietly buried by a Catholic priest. M. Francisque Sarcey is delighted with this toleration, which some persons may call indifference.

GERMANY AND THE POPE.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY WITH PRUSSIA.

The following are the resolutions which will be moved at the public meeting to be held at St. James' Hall, in London, under the Presidency of Earl Russell, on Tuesday, the 27th of January, 1874, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the German Government in its conflict with Ultramontanism: 1. "That this meeting desires to express to his Majesty the Emperor of Germany a deep sense of its admiration for his Majesty's letter to the Pope, bearing date Sept. 3, 1873." 2. "That this meeting unreservedly recognizes it to be the duty and right of nations to uphold civil and religious liberty, and therefore deeply sympathizes with the people of Germany in their determination to resist the doctrines of the Ultramontane section of the Church of Rome." 3. "That the Chairman, in the name of the meeting, be requested to communicate these resolutions to his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and to the German people."

BISHOP REINKENS' PASTORAL LETTER.

We learn, under date Cologne, Dec. 17, that the following are passages of the pastoral letter of the Old Catholic Bishop Reinkens, in reply to the recent Papal encyclical: "The Pope affirms that the ecclesiastical State laws in Prussia aimed at the total ruin of the Catholic Church. For he writes: 'In order that nothing be wanting to effect the total suppression of the Catholic Church.' And again: 'The object of the new laws is to render the existence of the Catholic Church impossible.' And he calls these laws 'most cruel.' But the famous Emperors Constantine the Great, Justinian, and Charles V. exercised in every way more considerable rights over the Bishops and clergy than those with which these laws invest the State, and even the Roman Bishops did not discover in them any danger for the existence of the Catholic Church. Besides, most of the rights in question, comprising the most important, have even been repeatedly granted by the Popes to the Governments of various countries. This action on the part of the Holy See has had no such result as the downfall of the Church. The comparison with the persecution under the Pagan Emperors, who did not desire to learn the names of the Bishops to be appointed, in order to know to whom they conceded rights and privileges, but demanded the denial of the name of Jesus and sacrifices to heathen deities, is inapplicable. The encyclical also falls into error in supposing that, when the State asks to be the supreme controller of legislation on its own territory, it intends to erect the laws of the State into 'the highest standard of conscience.' We are astonished when the Pope claims for himself and his Bishops the merit of fulfilling the duty of obedience toward the lay authorities, when in the same breath, so to speak, he condemns the most important laws on the pretext that they are contrary to God's commandments, declares them null and void, and not only relieves subjects from the duty of obedience thereto, but even encourages law breakers, and compares them to the confessors and martyrs. The Governments now fearlessly withstand this aggression. By the consciousness of representing a moral idea in the Divine disposition of the world, they are led to perceive their duty, and history renders them intrepid. Innocent III. rejected the English Magna Charta, condemned it, conjured the powers of heaven and earth against it, and launched against it ban and interdict. Nevertheless, Magna Charta remained, it made the people of England great, and the example was not lost upon Christendom. Innocent X., by the bull *Tellus Domus Dei*, in his wrath, rejected and declared null and void those stipulations of the Peace of Westphalia which in his judgment were contrary or injurious to the Church. The Peace was pronounced to be void of all influence and effect for the past, present, and future, and even as late as the lear 1789, Pope Pius VI. assured the German Archbishops that the Church had never sanctioned it. The present German Bishops are now so much of one mind with the Pope that he regards them as a spectacle for the world, for angels, and for men, girt with the armor of Catholic truth; yet these Bishops in their official memorandum of the 20th of September, 1872, derived their supposed rights against and above the laws from that very Peace of Westphalia, which they recognize as immovably and legally defining the position of the Catholic Church in Germany—that is to say, they accepted all the politico-ecclesiastic stipulations which the Popes so strenuously condemned for more than 200 years. Again, on the 22d of June, 1868, Pius IX. condemned and declared null and void the Austrian constitutional laws as abominable and detestable, and threatened with ecclesiastical censure all concerned in introducing them. Yet in the year 1873 the same Pope, in order to conquer the Minister Stremayer, permitted the Jesuits at Inspruck to sign an undertaking by which they promised obedience to these same detestable laws. What the encyclical says to the astonished world concerning our illustrious Emperor, of whom we can only speak with thanksgiving, is so diametrically opposed to truth and justice that respect for his Majesty and a wish to spare his opponent compel us to be silent on the subject."

THE LIBERALS AND THE POPE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that a fresh attack on the last relic of the Pope's temporal possessions seems to be seriously threatened. The Liberals at Rome are making use of Pio Nono's obstinate rejection of all proposals for accommodation to urge that the late separation of the temporal and spiritual kingdoms should be carried out logically and completely, and that the church buildings of the city, the monuments of all kinds, and above all the Vatican library and galleries, should be taken over by the State; since to this as the present temporal power in Rome they belong, and not to the Bishop. This view, it is observed was not only adopted by Napoleon I. in his original conquest of Italy made when he was Gen. Bonaparte, but was practically acquiesced in by the then Pope, who accepted as one of the conditions of peace after the defeat of his troops that imposed on him of sending a number of the most valuable of the Vatican MSS. to Paris, without any attempt to attach any sacredness to them as church property, plainly regarding them as temporal property.

ANTI-MONOPOLY IN IOWA.

N. M. Ives, who styles himself Chairman of the Anti-Monopoly State Committee in Iowa, has issued the following call for a State Convention:

"A Delegates' Convention of all the voters of Iowa opposed to the Radical Party and monopoly, will be held at Des Moines, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1874. The basis of representation will be one delegate for each organized county, and in addition thereto one for each additional 250 votes or fraction thereof over 100 cast at the last election for Hon. Jacob G. Vale for Governar. The object of the convention is to organize the people for the campaign of 1874, and consolidate all the elements in favor of reform in the State and National Governments. All voters in sympathy with the objects herein set forth are cordially invited to participate in the primary meeting, and send delegates on the basis of representation heretofore stated. The committees in the different counties will make arrangements for the appointment of delegates, and to this end it is suggested that county conventions be called as early as may be practicable.

A MISER'S DEATH.

An old woman, aged sixty-two, named Margaret Fitzsimmons, was found by Officer Fullmer lying evidently sick on a stoop at Fifth avenue and Ninety-fourth street on Friday evening, and taken, much against her desire, to the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house. Her home, she said, was in One Hundred and Sixteenth street, and she was no vagrant. She partook eagerly of refreshment furnished her by the Police. At the Police station in East Eighty-eighth street the surgeon in attendance advised her removal to Bellevue Hospital. She strenuously objected, but was forced to go. She refused to allow her clothing to be thrown away at the hospital, as was intended from its filthy condition. Her protestations were so violent that the wretched clothing was examined and found to contain nearly a score of pockets, which she had placed secretly about $300. While the money was being examined on Saturday, the old woman died, and her death, it is believed, was hastened by her neglect to supply herself with the necessaries of life. Her assertion that she had a home was found groundless on investigation. She was well known by many people in the vicinity as a beggar.

Giesler & Co.

"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by PURDY & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Hair Dressing.

Millions say "BURNETT'S COCOAINE."—*Advertisement.*

A pleasure to have teeth extracted at Dr. HASBROUCK'S, late operator at Colton's. Office, No. 956 Broadway, corner 23d st.—*Advertisement.*

In Thousands of Cases.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, &c., has been used with perfect and never-failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain. Mothers do not fail to procure it.

A Man can be Fast Asleep, and still will awake at the approach of danger, by the use of HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. No. 7 Murray st.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

DIED.

BOTHE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1873, ALBERTINE MARIE, daughter of Antoinette V. Bothe, of this City, in the 20th year of her age.

BROWN.—On Friday, Jan. 2, 1874, of congestion of the lungs, WASHINGTON M., son of the late John M. Brown, aged 37 years, 9 months, 27 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Englewood, N. J., Monday, Jan. 5, at 11 A. M., without further notice. Train leaves Pavonia av., Jersey City at 9:30 A. M. Conveyances will be in attendance at the depot.

CONSTANT.—In Paris, France, 17th of December 1873, ARTHUR CONSTANT, Vicomte of Courval and of Anizy.

CORNING.—On 1st inst., MARGARET K., widow of Jasper Corning, in the 82d year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 115 East 26th st.

DOMINICK.—Entered into rest, on Sunday morning Jan. 4, 1874, WILLIAM F., son of the late James W. Dominick, aged 53 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DOUGLASS.—Suddenly, at Albany, Dec. 31, JOHN DOUGLASS, formerly of New-York, in the 73d year of his age.

DEANE.—At New-Rochelle, Friday, Jan. 2, 1874, Major JOHN DEANE, in the 89th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Monday, Jan. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

COLWELL.—On Sunday, Jan. 4, at his late residence No. 348 West 24th st., WARREN COLWELL, in his 62d year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DE GROOT.—Suddenly, on Sunday night, 4th inst DALE, wife of B. P. De Groot, and youngest daughter of Col. Anthony P. Kerr.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

ELLIOTT.—Jan. 2, Capt. JOSEPH L. ELLIOTT, Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, New-York.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 235 Jersey av., Jersey City, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Philadelphia on the Tuesday morning 9:30 train for interment.

FORSTER.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Sunday, Dec. 28 1873, HATTIE E., only daughter of Robert Forster, of this City, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of Mr. David Hoyt No. 129 East 46th st., on Monday morning at 10:30 Come without further invitation.

FREEBORN.—On Sunday, Jan. 4, of paralysis, BENJAMIN M. FREEBORN, in the 54th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 1 West 129th st., on Tuesday at 3 P. M.

GORSLINE.—At Newtown, Long Island, on Saturday Jan. 3, JESSIE L. GORSLINE, in the 51st year of his age

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church, Newtown, Long Island, on Tuesday, Jan. 6 at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

GUHRAUER.—Suddenly, at the residence of his mother, No. 263 Pearl st., Brooklyn, Jan. 4, WM GUHRAUER, in the 29th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOYT.—On Friday night, Jan. 2, of neuralgia of the heart, NANCY, widow of G. P. B. Hoyt.

Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law Joshua Healy, No. 432 Gates av., between Nostrand and Marcy avs., on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on 4th inst., ROBERT K. JOHNSON, in the 40th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 51 Fort Green place.

JACKSON.—On Friday, Jan. 2, 1874, of inflammation of the brain, HUGH BRADFORD, son of Hugh Bradford and Ida Jackson, aged 14 months and 1 day.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Monday, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No 221 East 19th st.

KERR.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Jan. 4, JOHN I., son of Jane A. and the late John Kerr, in the 42d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 32 East 36th st., on Tuesday, the 6th, at 11 A. M.

KELSEY.—At Milford, Conn., on Sunday morning, Deacon NOAH KELSEY, in the 74th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 6th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave New-Haven Depot at 9:05 A. M. and 12 M.

LAPSLEY.—The month's mind of the late Mrs. JOHN LAPSLEY will be celebrated at St. Joseph's Church, Pacific st., near Vanderbilt av., by a solemn requiem mass on Monday, Jan. 5, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MAGNUSSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 3, at 9 A. M., at his residence, No. 3 Hubert st., EDWARD MAGNUSSON, a native of Sweden, in his 66th year.

Funeral service at St. John's Chapel, Varick st. Tuesday, 6th inst., at 11 A. M. Members of the Sylvan Grove Lodge, No. 275, F. & A. M., Getty's Lodge, No. 11 I. O. O. F., the Old Guard, Major McLean, St. John's Guild, the Swedish Society The Par Bricol, the Svea Society, and other societies to which he belonged, are invited to attend.

MOLLER.—In Hamburg, Germany, Dec. 14, Mrs LYDIA VOM HOF, wife of J. C. W. Moller, suddenly, in child-bed.

Her many friends here and in Rye will share the affliction of her family.

MACCAS.—ALEXANDER G. MACCAS, son of Dr. G. Maccas, Athens, Greece, aged 23.

The funeral service will take place at the Russian Chapel, No. 951 2d av., between 50th and 51st sts., at 2 P. M., Tuesday, the 6th inst.

MERRILL.—On Saturday, 3d inst., of membranous croup, HANNAH MAY, youngest daughter of Edward and Hannah Merrill, aged two years and five months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at 2 P. M., at No. 164 Ross st., Brooklyn, E. D.

PERRY.—On Saturday, Jan. 3, 1874, at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles Butts, No. 306 West 51st st. Dr. JOSEPH SMITH PERRY, in the 89th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Timothy's Church, West 57th st., on Monday, Jan. 5, at 1 P. M. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

SNELLING.—At Stamford, Conn., Jan. 2, ADDIE ELOISE, youngest child of J. G. and Susie T. Snelling, aged 8 months.

SUFFERN.—On Friday afternoon, Jan. 2, GEORGIANNA, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Suffern.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Ann's Church, East 12th street, near 4th avenue, Wednesday, 7th inst., at 9:30 A. M., (instead of Tuesday, as first announced,) without further notice.

TILLEY.—At Locust Valley, Long Island, on Jan. 2, 1874, SAMSON C. TILLEY, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at 1 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 10:30 A. M.

VREELAND.—On Saturday, Jan. 3, 1874, CATHERINE, wife of Garret Vreeland, Sr., in the 59th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Bergen and Orient avs., Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—At Searingtown, Long Island, on Sunday, Jan. 4, JACOB WILLIAMS, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 6, at 1:30. Carriages at Mineola, on arrival of 10:30 train from Hunter's Point.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SALE OF IRISH LINENS

by order, to close consignment, (from Belfast, Ireland).

IRISH LINEN GOODS,

CONSISTING OF DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, AND NAPKINS TO MATCH; SHEETINGS; DAMASK AND OTHER TOWELS; LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS; SHIRTING LINEN, AND LINEN FOR LADIES' USE.

ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY,

which will be sold at auction by the Messrs. LEAVITT, at the Clinton Hall Sale Rooms, TUESDAY, Jan. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The goods may be examined on Monday, the day before, and morning of sale.

FOURTH ANNUAL RECEPTION of the M. CREGAN ASSOCIATION, at IRVING HALL, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 5, 1874.

Promenade and quadrille

BANDS BY WALLACE.

IRVING HALL.

BALL OF THE M. CREGAN ASSOCIATION.

CARRIAGE NOTICE.

Carriages conveying company to the above ball, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1874, will enter Irving place from the north and pass out by way of 14th st. and 4th av., taking up their company in the same order. Gentlemen will take the first coach at the door. The rates will be $2 for one person, $3 for two, and $4 for three or more, any distance. EDWARD TYNAN, Capt. Eighteenth Precinct.

RENT FOR BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN OWNING a large house and extensive grounds in New-York City, near the Eastern Boulevard, desires good board for himself and the gardener as a consideration for the rent from a small family of respectability and refinement. The premises contain conservatory, bath, and boat-house, pavilion, stable, shade and ornamental trees, and plenty of choice fruit. Address MANSION, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the Eastern Dispensary, in the City of New-York, will be held in the Trustees' Hall of the Dispensary Rooms, No. 57 Essex st., on MONDAY EVENING, 5th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, for the election of Trustees for the current year.

ADAMS HOUSE, BOSTON.—GREAT REDUCTION of prices at this hotel. Transient board, $2 50 per day. Single persons requiring a double room will be charged extra. D. CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1874, at 8 o'clock. CHAS. A. STETSON, Jr., President. JAMES STACK, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Bleecker Building, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1874, at 7:30 o'clock. ROBERT E. CARPENTER, President. GEORGE W. LOCKEY, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday last, Jan. 3, but a very small number of persons interested in real estate matters assembled, and as it was the closing day of the holiday week, no better attendance was expected. The only public sale noted to be held on that day was a foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, through Hugh N. Camp, of a house and lot, 25 by 100 feet, known as No. 617 Forsyth street, east side, between Delancey street and Rivington street. The proceedings were quashed by order of the court, in consequence of an amicable settlement being effected by the parties to the litigation, and the property was withdrawn from sale.

"On the street," and at the offices of the leading brokers, business was reported quiet, but the following interesting sales made by private contract were reported, viz.: The handsome residence and grounds of Mr. Steinway, situate on the north-east corner of Lexington avenue and Thirty-seventh street, was reported as having been recently sold to the Homeopathic Hospital. Hall. J. How, No. 12 Pine street, reported having sold four full lots of land situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues, for $3,000 each. Total, $12,000.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The sales made by public auction during the past week at the Exchange were all of a legal nature, and the amount of property sold foots up in the aggregate to $117,345, against $133,132 for the previous week. But few important sales made by private contract have been reported, and the general market has been as dull as is usual during the Christmas holidays.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week the number of public sales noted to be held at the Exchange and elsewhere is larger than that of the week preceding, but, like them, they are all court sales in foreclosure. The following are the particulars relating to all those that we have been able to find notices of:

To-day, (Monday,) Jan. 5.

By James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of William H. Leonard, Referee, foreclosure of four lots, 100 by 100.5, on the north side of Sixty-ninth street, 305 feet east of Fourth avenue.

Tuesday, Jan. 6.

By James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of R. C. Beamish, Referee, foreclosure sale of a house and lot, 25 by 87.6, on Delancey street.

By B. P. Fairchild, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of C. H. Knox, Esq., Referee, foreclosure sale of the house and lot 19.4 by 142.4, on the north side of Twenty-third street, 325 feet west of Eighth avenue.

Wednesday, Jan. 7.

By James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Thomas H. Lanson, Esq., Referee, foreclosure sale of the house and lot known as No. 57 Henry street. Also, similar sale under the direction of Geo. W. Lyon, Esq, Referee, of the lot, 25 by 100.5, on the south side of Sixty-fourth street, and the lot, 25 by 100.5, on the north side of Sixty-third street, 75 feet west of Fourth avenue.

Daniel M. Seaman, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Edward Patterson, Esq., Referee, foreclosure sale of the house and lot, 20 by 85, on the east side of Third avenue, 60.10 feet south of One Hundredth and Tenth street.

By William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Bernard P. Kernan, Esq., Referee, foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the south side of Madison street, 216.5 feet east of Scammell street. Also, similar sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of Thomas A. Rodgers, Esq., Referee, of the lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of Tenth avenue, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first street.

By P. V. Harnett, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of Charles F. Middlebrook, Esq., Referee, foreclosure sale of the house and lot, 25 by 131.3, on the north side of Forty-sixth street, 300 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, foreclosure sale of the house and lot, 25 by 131.3 by 138.6, on the north side of Forty-sixth street, 325 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By Matthew T. Brennan, at vestibule of City Hall, New-York, Sheriff's sale of all the right, title, and interest of Christopher F. Dickel in and to the three houses and plot of land on the north side of Thirteenth street, 170 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Auction Exchange, Brooklyn, by order of the court, under the direction of David McClure, Esq., Referee, foreclosure sale of the westerly half of the block of land, 220.7 by 289.7, bounded by Schenectady avenue and Union and Sackett streets; also, similar sale, under the direction of the same referee, of the westerly half of the block of land, 246.7 by 150.10, bounded by Schenectady avenue and Degraw and Douglass streets.

Thursday, Jan. 8.

By Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of F. C. White, Esq., Referee, foreclosure sale of the house and lot, 31.7 by 100.3, on north side of Fifty-seventh street, 68 feet west of Ninth avenue.

Friday, Jan. 9.

By William Kennelly, by order of the Superior Court, under the direction of Arnold H. Wagner, Esq., Referee, foreclosure sale of the lot, 19 by 92, on the north side of Sixteenth street, 228.6 feet west of Avenue B.

By R. V. Harnett, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of L. Laflin Kellogg, Esq., Referee, foreclosure sale of the house and lot, 19.9 by 99.11 on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-second street, 260 feet east of Sixth avenue Boulevard.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of S. J. Storrs, Esq., Referee, foreclosure sale of the house and lot, 16.9 by 75, known as No. 218 Delancey street, south side, 33.4 feet west of Cannon street.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Jan. 2.

Broome st., s. s., No. 121, 25x100, ½ part	$5,300
Forsyth st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Delancey st., 25x100	7,500
Jane st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of West st., 90x88	33,750
(King's Bridge), 1st av., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d st., 40x100	360
Renwick st., w. s., No. 31, 25x60	8,000
William st., s. s., No. 222, 27.10x107.2	5,000
Washington st., Nos. 452 and 454, s. w. cor. of Watts st., 46.8x68.2	25,500
13th st., s. s., 110.3 ft. e. of Avenue C., 23.10x103.3	21,000
80th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th av., 37.6x100	16,000
38th st., s. s., 329 ft. e. of 6th av., 21x98.9	41,000
40th st., s. s., 215 ft. w. of 2d av., 10x98.9; 40th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x132. 1x27.6.	14,000
Same property	14,000
45th st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d av., 27x100.4	26,650
98th st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x100.11	4,700
108th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th av., 170x100.11	18,500
114th st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11	8,000
Avenue C, No. 109, w. s., 59.9 ft. n. of 7th st., 19.1x63	14,000
Avenue D, w. s., 85 ft. s. of 5th st., 22x80	14,000
1st av., w. s. 25 ft. n. of 47th st., 25x60	20,000
1st av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 120th st., 25.2x100	7,700
4th av., w. s., 82.2 ft. s. of 86th st., 20x70	1,000
LEASES.	
Canal st., No. 102, 5 4-12 years, per year	$1,560
13th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x103.1; 12th st., n. s., 225 ft. w of 10th av., 50x103.1, 5 years, per year (1872)	1,825
18th av., s. e. cor. 18th st., 204.9x98.9x188.4x195, 5 years, per year	5,500

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

INVEST YOUR MONEY, FOR SAFE KEEPING and great increase, by buying Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward Brooklyn real estate. Apply to O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 89 Broadway, Williamsburg.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR HIRE, A PLEASANT residence in or near Pierrepont or Remsen sts., Brooklyn. Address, stating location and terms, Post Office Box No. 1,547, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE OF BUILDINGS.

The buildings, &c., on the line of 110th st., to be removed in consequence of the widening of the same, between 9th and Riverside avs., will be sold at public auction on the ground, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M. For particulars apply to GEO. M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—1,500 ACRES WEST VIRGINIA TIMber land; title good; price, $30 per acre. For particulars, apply to A. P. SMITH, No. 37 Park row.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE EXTRA WIDE AND deep (about 30x200) store, No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer st., first floor, basement and subcellar; $16,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or JOHN LLOYD'S SONS, No. 7 Warren st.

TO LET IN STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 212 5th av., corner of 26th st.—A beautiful suite of rooms on second floor, 57 feet front on 5th av., 40 feet front on 26th st.; warmed, and suitable for some kind of business purposes; also studio, with fine north light. Apply on the premises to A. DODWORTH.

STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS, AND STUDIOS in the Domestic Sewing-machine Company's Building, corner of Broadway and 14th st., to rent. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, STORE AND LOFTS NO. 316 Canal st., and lofts Nos. 45 and 49 Lispenard st., near Broadway. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard st.

TO LET—NOS. 18 AND 20 VESEY ST., FIRST floor, basement, and sub-cellar, 50x100 feet, now occupied by M. A. Happock & Co. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE BY A LADY and gentleman, with one child; must be very complete and in desirable location. Address, with price and full particulars, Box No. [illegible] Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 Per Cent.

WATER LOAN BONDS.

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

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ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission

GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,

and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

INVESTMENT.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1882.

A Limited Amount for sale at 87 1-2.

Paying the investor over 9¼ per cent. per annum.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN

GOLD 7 PER CENTS.

ALSO,

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis

CURRENCY 7 PER CENTS.,

GUARANTEED, PRINCIPAL & INTEREST,

BY THE

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company.

For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

NO. 27 PINE ST.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE

LAND GRANT SINKING FUND

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

THE ROAD IS ENTIRELY COMPLETED, with full connections North and East, and its net earnings three times the interest on these bonds. In addition to thirty town sites of great value, the company owns 5,500,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, well located, the sale of which, in addition to an annual sinking fund of two per cent. of the amount of bonds, is specially devoted to the purpose of paying said bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

No. 59 Wall St.

Buffalo City 7 per cent. Water Bonds.

Interest and principal payable at the

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.

PRINCIPAL DUE 1903.

For sale by

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL ST.

For Sale.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

RAILROAD BONDS.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OCEAN BANK.

NOTICE.

The Committee of Depositors of the Ocean National Bank are ready to make a final report, and a meeting of the depositors is called for that purpose, to be held at the First District Court-room, north-east corner of City Hall Park, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 6th of January next. The stockholders and creditors of said bank are invited to attend, as matters vital to their interests will be presented in the report.

B. C. WANDELL, S. J. STORRS,
CHAS. J. EVERETT, W. H. H. CHILDS,
STEPHEN A. WALKER, JAMES C. MARTIN,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903. PRICE, 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by SCOTT, STRONG & CO., Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Petroleum Company, for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1874, at noon. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
LOUIS J. BELLONI, JR., Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

FOR SALE—FIFTY SHARES OF TWENTY-THIRD Street Railroad Company's Stock. Apply to H. KNICKERBACKER & CO., No. 15 New st., City.

WEST SIDE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, corner 8th av. and 34th st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M. JOHN W. B. [illegible], Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS

GUARANTEED BY THE

Equitable Trust Company

$1,000,000 CAPITAL!

These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.

Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.

Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY, ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS, JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. REMSEN, EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER, JOHN D. MAXWELL,
HENRY P. HAVEN, GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 76 Cedar st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall St., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS,' BANKERS,' MERCHANTS' and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,210,497 55 CONSOLidated Stocks of the City and County of New-York, for the purpose of providing means for paying the Bonds of the City and County, maturing Jan. 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of four million two hundred and ten thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty-five cents, viz.:

Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872; and chapter 322, laws of 1871	$3,390,497 55
Consolidated Stock of the County of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872; and chapter 323, laws of 1871	820,000
Total	$4,210,497 55

Interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June and December in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of December, 1896.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Consolidated Stocks of the City and County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

For full information, see advertisement in the *City Record.* ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Controller's Office, Dec. 23, 1873.

NOTICE.

The first mortgage land grant bondholders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, (northern section, extending from Des Moines to Fort Dodge,) are requested to meet at the office of Charles E. Whitehead, No. 61 Wall st., New-York City, on the 8th day of January, at 3 P. M., to take measures to reorganize the road.
H. A. JOHNSON,
Chairman of Committee of Bondholders.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 13th day of January, 1874.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE, FOR its Sinking Fund, its mortgage bonds to the amount of $27,390—twenty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety dollars, in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 12th of January, instant, at 12 o'clock, M., when the same will be opened, and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Broadway and 46th st., on MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 3 P. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, and reopened Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, 1874.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, (CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST.,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the banking-house on Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1874.

Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. By order GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1874, commencing at 12 o'clock and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK CO., No. 254 SOUTH ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 254 South st., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.
F. L. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

VIRGINIA AND LOUISIANA.—PAST DUE coupons, payable at their respective Treasuries, collected or bought outright. Also, TENNESSEE past due bonds and coupons funded into new funding bonds by JOHN B. MANNING, Member New-York Stock Exchange, No. 5 New-st.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this bank for election of directors, &c., will be held at the banking-room on MONDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order of the board,
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. [illegible], Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST. ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 201 BROADWAY.

Capital Stock	$500,000
Cash Value of Assets	$1,308,224
Total Liabilities	82,302
Net Assets	$1,225,922

A semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand.
JAN. 3, 1873.
P. NOTMAN, V. P. and Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE

People's Fire Ins. Co.,

NOS. 393 AND 395 CANAL ST.

CAPITAL	$150,000 00
SURPLUS	143,019 94

NEW YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.
A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, (CONSOLIDATED,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.

NOTICE.

The coupons due Nov. 1 upon the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after the 15th day of January, 1874.

The payment of coupons due Jan. 1 upon the First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company will be postponed until the 1st day of March, 1874.

The payment of the coupons upon the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this company, due Feb. 1, 1874, will be postponed until the 1st day of April next.

The above payments will be made at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., and interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be allowed from maturity of coupons to said dates of payment. Coupons must be left three clear days, for examination and verification.
E. F. WINSLOW, President.

OFFICE OF THE

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 11 WALL ST.

CAPITAL	$150,000 00
SURPLUS	155,269 68
ASSETS	305,269 68

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., also an extra dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 20, 1873, to Jan. 2, 1874, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividend can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1874, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city.

The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th prox.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1873.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash capital	$200,000 00
Net assets 1st January, 1874	379,644 13

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE City of New-York, will pay its usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., on and after Jan. 2, proximo.

The transfer-books will be closed to that date.
D. R. MANGAM, President.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 24, 1873.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company will be paid in gold on and after the 1st of January next at this office; for the convenience of holders of coupons in Boston and vicinity, at Messrs. Tower, Giddings & Co., of that city; in Baltimore, at Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and in Europe at London and County Bank, London, England.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per Cent., out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of January next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th of January. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th instant. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND YONKERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.
JAN. 2, 1874.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.
LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 Broadway, NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES, Nos. 28 AND 30 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, No. 167 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable to the stockholders, Jan. 2, 1874.
WILLIAM T. LANE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One Half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
GEORGE HULSE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1874.

The tranfer-books will be closed after the 10th, until the 21st of January. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 12, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been declared payable Jan. 5, 1874, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th proximo.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share will be paid on and after the 2d of January ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared from the earnings of the current six months a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 5, 1874.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank, on and after Jan. 2, 1874. A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874; until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND Western Railway Extension first mortgage coupons, due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after 2d proximo, at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st. B. E. SMITH, President.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A Semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on and after Jan. 1. I. REMSEN LANE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874. Secretary.

THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILWAY First and Second Mortgage Interest due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.
H. L. LYMAN, Treasurer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND Western Railway second mortgage coupons, due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after 2d prox., at the Banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st.
B. E. SMITH, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK

NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH ST.

Six Per Cent. Interest Paid on Sums of $5 to $2,000.

Sums Over $2,000 Five Per Cent.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1874, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1, 1874.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
WM. V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.

Interest paid by check if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

The following persons are among the TRUSTEES:
Washington, D. C.
Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS.
L. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States.
E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury.
J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury.
ZALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia.
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
☞ *Send for circular.* JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

N. B.—The usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be payable on or after Jan. 22, and if not withdrawn will be compounded.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Nos. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.

FORTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-sixth Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1874, payable on and after the third Monday of the month.

All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

EAST RIVER

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 3 CHAMBERS ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

FIFTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of January next on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1874.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7. WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. 1874—JANUARY INTEREST.

The twenty-seventh semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, December, 1873.

INTEREST will be paid to Depositors at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars five (5) per cent. upon such excess of Deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.

ALL INTEREST not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of the Trustees.
SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,

Opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of Board of Trustees.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau st., New-York.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 21, 1874.

INTEREST not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3; also MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock. Interest commences on the first of every month following the deposit. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL ST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

29TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 19, 1874. Interest, if not withdrawn, will be credited the account, and bear interest same as an original deposit. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
N. J. HAINES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 170 6th av., corner 12th st.

SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19, on all sums from $5 upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal.

BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Interest begins on the 1st of every month.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,

Corner Park place and Greenwich st.

Deposits from 10 cents to $10,000 received. The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable Jan. 19, 1874.

Money deposited on or before that date will draw interest from Jan. 1.
DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary. S. BROADWELL, President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 170 6TH AV., CORNER 12TH ST.

INTEREST BEGINS THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

THE TRADES' SAVINGS BANK,

West 23d st., No. 275, near 8th av., have declared their usual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable Jan. 20, 1874. Accounts received of any amount. Money drawn by checks when desired. Money deposited before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
I. M. FREESE, Secretary. C. B. LE BARON, President.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED until Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JANUARY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, 3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of January, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES [illegible], Secretary.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS

We will, on MONDAY, Jan. 5, and during the week, offer an exceedingly large and handsome assortment of Cloaks, in which will be found the following:

The "Dolman" Sacque, in fine cloth of every desirable color, plain, trimmed and embroidered; this article is a general favorite. Cape Sacques, Cape Basques, with or without hoods; English Walking Jackets, trimmed and plain; Imported Walking Jackets, handsomely trimmed in fur, with muff to match; also trimmed in velvet and silk. Rich Opera Cloaks, elegantly embroidered and trimmed. Ulster Walking Jackets and Ulster Coats for ladies—very useful and seasonable articles of wear, together with a general assortment of Capes, Basques, Talmas, Sacques, &c., both imported and of our own manufacture, at prices exceedingly low. Also, English and American Water-proof Cloth Cloaks in different styles, at very reasonable prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET.
GRAND STREET AND CHRYSTIE.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on and after Jan. 19, 1874.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JANUARY interest for 1874.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 19th of January, 1874, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and all sums over $500 at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, entitled thereto. Interest not called for will be added as principal. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 124th st. and 3d av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest (six per cent.) from Jan. 1.
THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.
EDWARD A. REID, SAML. A. HILLS, } Vice Presidents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell.—Competent and reliable servants constantly on hand, with unexceptionable references.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH AV., WILL be found a large number of first-class servants, viz.: Cooks, laundresses, nurses, waitresses, &c., both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR LAUNdress.—By a young Protestant woman; is a thorough waitress; neat and active; or can do general house-work to suit any one; City or country; moderate wages; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Institute, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat young girl, who is a good worker and capable of waiting on the table; is neat, active, and obliging; can give good references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; is a good seamstress; can operate on several machines, and is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, to assist with washing and ironing, or to do housework in a small family; good City references. Call at No. 340 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID—WAITRESS—IN HOTEL or Boarding-house.—By an American Protestant young girl, who has had experience in both and understands her duties thoroughly; will work for moderate wages. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Welsh Protestant young woman; very respectable; very experienced chamber-maid; good waitress; good references; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; understands her business thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, meats, desserts, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish the very best of City reference from last employer. Can be seen until suited, at Odell's Swedish Labor Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

FEMALE HELP,

All nationalities, for every capacity, at

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SISTERS; ONE IS FIRST-class cook; can wash and iron thoroughly; one is a thorough chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; will go in City or country together or separate; wages low; have best City references. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended young woman; thoroughly understands soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED ENGLISH girl, a place as cook either in private family, hotel, or club; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; is very neat and economical; comes highly recommended; moderate wages. Inquire at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who understands her business thoroughly in every branch; can bone, lard, and cook meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; first-class recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY SISters, who are well recommended; cook thoroughly understands her business; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastry, &c., in best style; chamber-maid is neat and cleanly, and a first-class waitress. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; HAS BEEN trained in France; has the best of references; only those requiring the services of such a person are requested to apply. Address M. L., Box No. 83, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is an excellent baker; has no objections to assist in the coarse washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 556 7th av. near 40th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN; IS ALSO a good washer, ironer, and cook; has three years' recommendation; will go to the country or City; is a tidy, capable, willing person. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a Protestant young woman; very respectable; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; very good City references; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE family cook, (French;) can get up a nice dinner; is a good baker and very neat in her kitchen. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE ENGLISH WOMAN, WITH City reference; understands how to do work well, to cook, wash and iron, or do general work; wants a steady, home-like place more than high wages. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN, AS thorough cook and an excellent baker; will assist in washing; private or public; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR TO DO HOUSEwork.—By a very competent North of Ireland Protestant girl who is able and willing to work; has good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 18th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business perfectly; has unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECtions to do the coarse washing; understands the making of all kinds of desserts. Apply at Mrs. Weir's free office, 107 West 49th st. No charge.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD RECOMMENDED GERman girl; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at No. 95 East Houston st., near Bowery.

DRESS-MAKING, MILLINERY, AND GENeral Family Seamstress.—To go out by the day or week; would reside in the family, and would be otherwise useful. Address Mrs. Campbell, No. 12 Thompson st., one week.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW LADY FROM THE West, as housekeeper, where she can have her little girl, three years old, with her. Best references. Can be seen at No. 101 East 12th st., corner 4th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman; references exchanged. Call or address for two days, No. 75 South 4th st., Williamsburgh, Long Island.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIous girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful in any capacity; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RECOMMENDED GERman girl, not afraid of work; is a good family cook and a first-class washer and ironer; City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker, and a good operator; has two years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A LADY GOING TO ENGland, an English or French maid; one who thoroughly understands hair dressing, dress making, and waiting upon a lady. Apply to-day, at Brevoort House, from 10 to 12, Room No. 33.

LADYS MAID.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH girl. Speaks German and English; is a good hair-dresser and fully competent in the duties of the above capacities, is well recommended. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; can furnish unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman (German Protestant,) as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting, and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has two years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 349 Fourth avenue.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; can be seen at present employer's, with best of reference. Call for two days, at No. 163 West 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT and tidy young woman, capable of bringing up an infant on the bottle, or taking care of growing children; is a good plain seamstress; unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman to take care of children and sewing or to do fine washing and ironing and chamber-work; has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, IN A private family; could be very useful, or would take care of children; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 223 West 27th st., over store.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman to take care of children and sewing or chamber-work and sewing. Apply at present employer's, No. 65 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH PROTESTant girl as infant's nurse; would mind growing children; good seamstress; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 135 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN AS WET nurse. Call at No. 16 East 10th st. on Monday between 10 and 12.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, AS nurse for grown children, or to do chamber-work; City reference. Call or address No. 235 East 59th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS INVAlid nurse; personal references given from some of the highest families in the City. Call at No. 260 1st av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A few more engagements by the day as seamstress; operates on Grover & Baker machine. Apply at No 1,280 3d av., in fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH WIDOW WOMan, lately landed, as seamstress in a private house Address Edla, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

THE LADIES' DIRECTORY,

No. 1,502 Broadway, second door below 45th st., furnishes FAITHFUL SERVANTS in every capacity, for City and country, at moderate wages. This Directory is not connected with any office or institution; it is conducted by LADIES, who are doing real missionary work, and who ask the support of all who have felt the need of reform. Excellent dress-makers, operators, laundresses, and cleaners at $1 per day. Country orders should be forwarded two days in advance of visit. Several Welsh and German girls wanted.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL AS WAITRESS AND chamber-maid; is willing to assist with washing and ironing if required; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 884 6th av., second floor, back rooms.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, as competent waitress, or to do waiting and plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 246 3d av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man as coachman in a family; first-class City references will be given; can be seen at his present employer's; no objection to wages; none but Protestants need apply. Call or address at private house, No. 203 East 59th st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN Englishman well experienced in caring horses, carriages, and harness; is a good driver; can also do gardening, prune, set, and tend hot beds, build fires, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man, who thoroughly knows his business; first-class city reference; no objection to the country; willing and obliging. Can be seen, or address at his last employer's store No. 672 6th av., corner of 39th st. Address J. BOURKE, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Englishman, who understands the business in all its branches; would not object to going into the country; has excellent references. Apply to Hoover, Calhoun & Co., No. 362 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation for his coachman; is a first-class man in every respect; strictly temperate and obliging. Call on or address F. D., No. 18 Wall st., first floor, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS A thorough coachman and groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly, and is a good, careful driver; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 349 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN; can be well recommended. Call or address, No 215 West 26th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—AN EMPLOYER desires a place for an excellent coachman and groom. Apply at Room No. 4, No. 34 Liberty st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG MAN, first-class gardener and florist. Inquire for two days, at No. 307 East 8th st. G. Beetz.

GENERAL SERVANT, WAITER, &c.—BY a Hollander, aged thirty-seven years, who is a good waiter in hotel or private family; also understands the duties of general servant; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

MALE HELP,

All nationalities, for every capacity, at

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTALISHED 1852.)

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG ENGLISHman, as first-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; has nearly two years' reference from his present employer. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English perfectly, and has unexceptionable references as to his character and qualifications. Address Victor, *Times* Up-town Office No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A YOUNG man, (Protestant,) who fully understands his business; has lived in good families in City and in Europe. Address for two days J. C., waiter, Box No. 47 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND EFFIcient man who has had experience in all the duties of waiting; single; good references. Address K., Box No. 74 *Times* Up-Town Office.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN IN A private family, who thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Address C. B., Box No. 18 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; CITY OR country; good City references for capability. Call or address English, No. 208 West 37th st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN TWENTY-SIX YEARS of age, who can write and speak the French and Spanish languages, and has two years' recommendation in this City, desires immediate employment at moderate wages. Address M. [illegible], Box No. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on WEDNESDAYS, sailing at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 8 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; Return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets, $55, currency. Those intending to send for their friends from the old country can obtain steamship prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, China, Australia, Cuba, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For passage, plans and other information apply at the Company's Office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 10, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Jan. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Jan. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF DUBLIN.....Saturday, Feb. 7, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

Or to JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 45 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Wed. day, Jan. 7	Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3
Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 14	Hecla, Saturday, Jan. 10
Russia, Wed'day, Jan. 21	Olympus, Saturday, Jan. 17
*Java, Wednesday, Jan. 28	Marathon, Sat'day, Jan. 24
Abyssia s, Feb. 4	Persthia, Saturday, Jan. 31

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * carry cabin passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,00 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada, Sat., Jan. 10, 10 A. M. | Greece, Sat., Jan. 24, 10 A. M.
Egypt, Sat., Jan. 17, 3 P. M. | Italy, Sat., Jan. 31, 3 P. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUNDAY.....Jan. 18

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $26, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Worcester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER.....Saturday, Jan. 3
WESTERN.....Wednesday, Jan. 14
CORNWALDA, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $75 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for $1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LAGRANGE.....Saturday, Jan. 10
WASHINGTON.....DAUPH.....Saturday, Jan. 24
AMERIQUE.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Feb. 7
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....Saturday, Feb. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO HAVRE.

First cabin.....$120 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent by taking this line, avoid both transits by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....Jan. 6, 8:15 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Jan. 20, 1:30 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 3, 7 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....Jan. 27, 1:30 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. DOANE.....Feb. 3, 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BENDER.....Feb. 10, 1:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 86 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAITI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamship, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, LA GUAYRA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH.....Jan. 9.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

CLARIBEL.....Jan. 30.
ETNA.....
ATLAS.....Jan. 13.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,

every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Jan. 3, 1874, RISING STAR, Capt. JONES, freight only.
Jan. 8, 1874, COLON, Capt. CONNER, passengers and freight.
Jan. 17, 1874, CITY OF PANAMA, (new,) .....freight only.
Jan. 24, 1874, ACAPULCO, Capt. GRAY, passengers and freight.

Connecting at Panama with the large and splendid steam-ships of this Line for San Francisco, and also connecting at the Isthmus with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco, cabin, $100, or $110, currency, according to location.

New-York to San Francisco, steerage, $50, currency.

Steamers of this line for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st of every month.

For freight and passage, or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York. RUFUS HATCH,

Vice President and Managing Director.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 6.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Jan. 13.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Jan. 20.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....Jan. 8
CITY OF MEXICO, (Vera Cruz and Mexico).....Jan. 10
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).....Jan. 15
CUBA, (Havana direct).....Jan. 22
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....Jan. 29

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA
Will leave Pier No. 3 N. R. Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplied cares and troubles in effecting passports, examinations of baggage, &c., and in procuring the best rates for conveyance of baggage, &c. Apply at the office of the undersigned, who will furnish the best of references.

[illegible] at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4:15, and 6 P. M.

[illegible] at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4:15, and 6 P. M.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

DELTA.....Dec. 13
ANDES, (chartered,).....Jan. 24
GLAMORGAN.....Feb. 7
PEMBROKE.....March 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$45 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Steerage passage certificates from Cardiff.....$35
Drafts for $1 and upward.

For further information apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 71 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 98 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 50 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND

PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. ECKERT, Tuesday, Jan. 6.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Thursday, Jan. 8.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. I. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 10.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY,

For Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, the United States Mail steam-ship Tybee, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, with dispatch. Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Express stops at second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 8:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10 and 8 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 8:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 8:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Long Branch and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 2:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday, from Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 455, 371, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 M., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 3 and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 4:38 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield and 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Superintendent of New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1873.

On and after Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturdays only.

4:00 P. M., Special Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

8:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

9 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

12:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P.M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & STARBUCK, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WM. SIMPSON & SONS,
NO. 126 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,
and NO. 76 FRANKLIN ST., NEW-YORK.

We have this day admitted into our copartnership in the Dry-goods Commission Business LINCOLN GODFREY, late of the firm of B. G. Godfrey & Co., and JOHN D. FRALEY, late of the firm of Jos. Lea & Co., of this city, under the title of

WM. SIMPSON, SONS & CO.,

who are the sole agents for the sale of

WM. SIMPSON & SONS' PRINTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1874.

NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of D. S. SCHANCK'S SONS, is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

Mr. Andrew H. Schanck will sign the firm name in liquidation. THEO. W. MORRIS.
ANDREW H. SCHANCK.

The subscribers having purchased the stock and good-will of the late firm of D. S. SCHANCK'S SONS have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of MORRIS, DELAND & CO., and will continue the importing of Polished Plate and Window-glass at No. 27 Chambers and Nos. 1 and 3 Reade sts.

THEO. W. MORRIS.
EUGENE DELAND.
HENRY COOLIDGE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1. 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership of PIXLEY, ABELL, LANGLEY & BLAKE is dissolved this day in London.

The undersigned have associated themselves under the style of BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., of LONDON and are established at No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON. They solicit a general connection for business with their American friends. The London house have no interest or responsibilities in the BOSTON or NEW-YORK HOUSES.

STANTON BLAKE.
EDWARD LANGLEY.
FRANCIS BARTON BLAKE.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of Boston.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of LEWIS AUDEBRAID & CO., is this day dissolved by the death of LEWIS AUDEBRAID. The business of the firm will be settled by the surviving partners.

(Signed) G. H. POTTS, F. A. POTTS, No. 110 Broadway; WM. G. AUDEBRAID, No. 131 South 2d st., Philadelphia; ADDISON CHILD, No. 14 Kilby st., Boston.

FREDERIC A. POTTS will continue the wholesale coal commission business at No. 110 Broadway, New-York, offering for sale the Old Company, Lehigh, (Summit Hill,) Room Run, and Plymouth, Wyoming, (East Ash,) coals; also, the well-known Baltimore Vein Wilkesbarre coal. FREDERIC A. POTTS.

No. 110 Broadway, New-York,
Metropolitan Bank Building.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of CROFUT, KNAPP & SOLMANS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, MR. A. SOLMANS retiring therefrom.

A. CROFUT,
JAMES H. KNAPP,
A. SOLMANS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

The business will be continued by the undersigned as heretofore under the firm name of CROFUT & KNAPP, who are authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.

A. CROFUT,
JAMES H. KNAPP.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

Having retired from the late firm of CROFUT, KNAPP & SOLMANS, I shall continue business for my own account.

A. SOLMANS.

OFFICE OF KITCHEN & CO., No. 18 Wall st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of KITCHEN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm name in settlement.

JAMES KITCHEN,
WM. K. KITCHEN, Jr.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking and cash business under the firm name of NATHAN KITCHEN & CO.

JULIUS NATHAN, late with Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
JAMES KITCHEN,
WM. K. KITCHEN, Jr., } late Kitchen & Co.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE DOING business under the firm of CLARK, WILSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

HULL CLARK,
JAMES C. WILSON,
JOHN E. BYRNE.

H. CLARK retires from business.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commission business in American and foreign hardware, and will continue the business of CLARK, WILSON & CO., at No. 81 Beekman st., under the firm name of J. CLARK, WILSON & CO.

J. CLARK WILSON,
HENRY L. BUTLER, Jr.,
WM. KUMBEL WILSON,
ALBERT FERGUSON.

CORRECTED NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE LIMITED partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of OSBORN & CHAPIN, has expired this day by its own limitation. Mr. C. J. Osborn, Mr. E. S. Chapin, or Mr. J. W. George has power to sign in liquidation.

CHARLES J. OSBORN,
E. S. CHAPIN,
J. W. GEORGE,
General Partners.
JAY GOULD,
Special Partner.

JOSEPH LEA & Co., Nos. 128 AND 130 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1873.

BY NOTIFICATION OF THE SENIOR partner, and by mutual consent, the firm of JOSEPH LEA & CO., Philadelphia, and of J. & J. T. LEA & CO., New-York, are this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the party of the partners, signing only in liquidation for the respective firms.

JOSEPH LEA.
JAMES MCCARTER.
JOHN W. FRALEY.
JOSEPH T. LEA.
EDWARD B. SMITH.

No. 48 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the firm name of MEKEER, WORDEN & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking business.

WILLIAM MEKEER,
Late Cashier Bank of New-York.
DANIEL T. WORDEN,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES H. LEFFERTS,
Member New-York Gold Exchange.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. AUGUSTUS JENKINS in our Boston and New-York firms ceases this day.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., of Boston.
BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., of New-York.

JAN. 1, 1874.

MR. SAMUEL NEUSTADT, WHO INTENDS IN the course of this year to establish himself in the banking business at Frankfort-on-the-Main, retires from our firm this day. We have granted powers of attorney to Messrs SIGMUND NEUSTADT and BERNHARD MAINZER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874. HALLGARTEN & CO.

THE DRY-GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS of the late firms of JOSEPH LEA & CO., Philadelphia, and J. & J. T. LEA & CO., New-York, will be continued at their old stands by JOSEPH LEA and JAMES MCCARTER, under the firm names as follows:

JOSEPH LEA & CO., at Nos. 128 and 130 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

LEA & MCCARTER, at No. 104 Worth st., New-York.

J. TATNALL LEA, LATE OF THE FIRMS OF JOSEPH LEA & CO., Philadelphia, and J. & J. T. LEA & CO., New-York, will continue the dry goods commission business at No. 326 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1874.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE LONDON COUPE, IN very fine order; also a Rockaway. Collins' patent axles. At private stable, No. 128 West 15th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

Broadway, corner 29th st., New-York,
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

Rooms, en suite for families, handsomely furnished. The cuisine unsurpassed; baths and superior laundry. Single rooms, with board, $21 to $25 per week. The hotel has recently been enlarged and refurnished at great expense, making it, altogether, a desirable and beautiful home. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 15 WEST 43D ST.,

A desirable suite of apartments on second floor, large closets, with bath-room adjoining; also, hall-room, with first-class board; reasonable terms; references exchanged.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK,

East 20th st.—Very pleasant suite

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE HARDIN ESTATE CASE.

As the trial of the Hardin estate case proceeds in the Surrogate's Court, developments of the most romantic nature are constantly occurring, making the hearing of the cause appear more like the reading from some marvelous work of fiction than the unfolding of facts actually transpiring in real life. The application of the alleged widow of George Hardin for letters of administration on his estate was first resisted by his next of kin. They insisted that she was no wife, and introduced an intemperate old man named Robert Walker who swore that she was his wife, and that he deserted her several years ago on account of her immoral conduct and intemperate habits. But worst of all, he said, she had been sent to prison for larceny. In turn, he is identified by many witnesses who knew him years ago. The manner in which his testimony was first obtained is one of the peculiar incidents of the trial. It appears that the contestants did not for some time know of Walker's existence, he being at the time, as he had been for years, an inmate of the work-house. It was only by casually mentioning one day that he could give some information about the Hardin case, the reports of which he had seen in the paper, that his whereabouts became known. He was brought to the City to tell his story on the witness-stand, to the astonishment of the alleged Mrs. Hardin, who has never personally attended the proceedings since, although previous to this time she had always been present. The next feature was the production of a will made fifty years ago by the deceased, which had been discovered among some old family papers in Armagh, Ireland, and which was exhibited in the court by a Mr. Grey, a nephew of the deceased. This will, however, has been offered merely as a declaration. As such, it was objected to by the counsel for the claimant, and ruled out by the Surrogate.

Another of the nephews of the deceased is likely to appear in the case within a short time whose past history is of a piece with the other extraordinary developments of the case, and can be briefly told. His name is Henry Hardin, and from his own statement he is the son of Sir Robert Hardin, the brother of deceased, who forty years ago was High Sheriff of Armagh County, Ireland, and afterward Master of the Rolls. His mother was Lady Josephine, daughter of the Earl of Killeslene, and one of his sisters is now the wife of the Earl of Denbigh. His cousin, Sir Robert Hardin, is now on his way to New York to look after his interest in the estate, and it is to join this cousin that Henry Hardin is also coming to this city from San Francisco. Henry Hardin, it appears, left his home in Ireland in 1835, and emigrated to the United States, where he entered the navy, and has served on board a war vessel from then till very recently, although repeatedly requested by his friends to return to the family seat and resume his proper position in society. A short time ago, while serving as a sailor on board a United States ship stationed at Vallejo, he received a letter from his sister, dated Armagh, Sept. 24, 1873, in which he was told of the death of his uncle George, and requested to write at once and say what should be done to protect his interest in the estate. On the receipt of this letter Hardin, who has always been considered of somewhat intemperate habits, applied to his Captain for leave to go ashore. Owing to this habit his request was unheeded until exhibiting the letter he had received. The commander, surprised by the intelligence it contained, after talking with him for some time, not only gave him the required leave but his discharge from the service. Hardin left the ship with the intention of going to San Francisco to consult some lawyer as to the course he must pursue, and then to come at once to New-York. Previous to leaving his ship the Captain, thinking that Hardin was unable to answer the letter he had received, told him he had better let his clerk write a reply, when Hardin astonished him by saying that he thought he could manage it himself, and in a short time handed his production, of which the following is a copy, to the Captain to read:

UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, VALLEJO, Cal., Oct. 27.

MY DEAR HENRIETTA: Your letter, with its sad and somewhat surprising intelligence, was received yesterday. You were quite wrong in supposing that I had forgotten uncle George. I saw him a number of years ago in New-York, and we formed a delightful acquaintance, he entertaining me at his hotel in princely style. As to the astonishing information that you and I and the Countess of Denbigh are made rich in our own right by the demise of poor uncle George, I hardly know what to say. The surprise has been so great that I can scarcely realize the situation. However, I will think it all over, and write you again in a few days what I consider best to be done under the circumstances. I am happy to say that I am so situated here that I can leave for New-York, and meet cousin Robert, as you suggest, at a day's notice. I fear we shall have trouble with the woman who calls herself uncle George's widow. However, nous verrons. I intend to follow your suggestion so urgently put forward, about going back to the land of my fathers. I have been a rover for thirty years and more, and I must confess that the greatest joy that could come to me would be the anchoring of my worn and wearied old hulk in dear old Armagh.

Your affectionate brother, HENRY.

The Captain read this letter over carefully, and then gazed with a look of stupefaction in the rough old sailor's face. "Why, Hardin," he said, "I don't believe any one here thought you could write such a letter."

"No, I suppose not," said Hardin. "I'm pretty rough, and I admit I drink rum and I don't allus study my speech, but when I git a pen in my hand, I never forgit old Trinity, at Dublin—God bless her! There's where I went to school, Cap'n, mor'n fifty year ago. Weel, weel, times has changed with me, and I don't s'pose I can ever be a gentleman again."

"Well," again said the Captain, "I will discharge you, Hardin, if you want to go."

"Waal, I guess I'll go. 'Tain't no use o' stayin' here. It takes all the money I can earn now to pay fines in the Vallejo Police Court. I git drunk every time I go ashore, and they allus arrest me."

His discharge was then made out, and he left the ship, and will be here probably this week.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES AT ST. MARK'S M. E. CHURCH.

The first anniversary services of St. Mark's M. E. Church, (colored,) Thirty-fifth street, near Sixth avenue, were held yesterday. This church was organized in 1871 by the present Pastor, Rev. W. F. Butler, in a hall on Broadway, near Thirty-seventh street. In 1872 it was deemed necessary, owing to the rapid increase in numbers of the congregation, to purchase a larger place of worship. Accordingly the building known as Pullman's Universalist Church was purchased, and formally opened Jan. 5, 1873. The congregation now numbers about six hundred. Rev. D. Curry, D. D., preached in the evening from the 87th Psalm: "The Lord loveth the gates of Sion more than all the dwellings of Jacob." He commenced by saying that it was evident that the word Sion was typical of God's church on earth—a place of divine worship. While He loves all his people, and on the unjust as well as the just sends His sunshine and dispenses His blessings, yet the members of His Church, as the spouse of Christ, are the special objects of His love. It is not only the members of one particular denomination, but it is in all places and among all people wherever He is approached humbly, devoutly. The Church is the "pillar and ground of truth," because God has made it so. It was the place where His glory dwelleth, where the incense of holy devotion ascended to God, not in the outward form of flames and smoke from the censer, but spiritually. Particularly should we emphasize the fact that in the Church of God there was that spiritual intercourse with which God is especially delighted. The term "brother" was more than a mere name, when we meet side by side, and heart blended with heart in offering up devotion to God. He had kept the Church and preserved it in all ages, and although it had suffered persecution after persecution it still lives in the midst of all tribulations. God would have all men saved. He had not only set up His Church and invited men to come to it, but He had sent out His missionaries into the uttermost corners of the earth, asking men to believe that they might be saved. Every house of God became the centre of light, to convey the words of the Savior to the poor, the sick, and the miserable. The preacher had heard people say that they could stay at home and read a better sermon than was preached at church, which he thought was very probable, but the surroundings were not those of the house of God. He had never heard of any one being converted by reading sermons at home. He exhorted his hearers to be regular in their attendance at church, to interest themselves in their services, and concluded by reminding them that an awful solemnity attached to the house of God. At the conclusion of the sermon, the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Butler, announced that the church was in debt to the amount of $1,000. Of this sum $500 had been subscribed by philanthropic friends outside. In response to an appeal for further aid the congregation contributed $200 more. A second meeting was held at 3 P. M., when Gen. Fisk and others delivered short addresses. Rev. Cyrus Foss, D. D., conducted the evening services.

A VICIOUS CAMEL.

One of the camels in the menagerie in Central Park made a vicious attack on Mr. William H. Conklin, Superintendent of the Animal Department, and would most probably have killed him but for the intervention of the keepers, who beat off the infuriated animal. Mr. Conklin was engaged in feeding the camels when the beast in question, without any warning, seized him with its teeth, lifted him up, and then dashed him on the ground and trampled on him. He was rescued, as stated, by the keepers. This unprovoked attack is made out to be an undoubted case of jealousy, the offending animal having recently manifested intense dissatisfaction in consequence of Mr. Conklin's kind treatment of its mate when the latter was in a sick condition.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury Saturday: Claims paid—Number of warrants 32, amounting to $351,859 93; Pay Rolls—Number of warrants 81, amounting to $15,499 50. Total—Number of warrants, 113, amounting to $367,359 43. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $13,058 31; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $3,475 29; collection of assessments and interest, $1,406 67; market rents and fees, $595 30; water rents, $1,541 25; sales of vitrified stone pipe, $133 18; sewer permits, $210; licenses, Mayor's office, $37 75; sales City Record, one week, $88 19; penalties, Corporation Attorney, $369 15; fees and fines, District Courts, $2,567 50; interest on deposits, Merchants' National Bank, $7,792 46. Total, $33,207 05.

ANOTHER INFERNAL MACHINE.

Ex-District Attorney Samuel D. Morris, yesterday, had a narrow escape from being suddenly sent to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns" by the contrivance of some one murderously inclined. Fortunately, however, the evil design was rendered abortive by the veriest accident. The facts of the case, as told by Mr. Morris, are as follows: On New-Year's Eve a boy called at his residence, No. 73 Fort Greene place, and delivered a parcel, apparently a box of cigars, tied up in brown paper, addressed "Samuel D. Morris, lawyer," and immediately left. The servant who took the parcel handed it to Mrs. Morris, who placed it on one side, supposing it to be some New-Year's gift for her husband. He was absent at Albany at the time. On Saturday night, on his return home, Mrs. Morris said that a box of cigars had been sent to him. She had, it appears, in the meantime removed the paper covering. Mr. Morris, being tired after his journey, retired to rest without opening the box, but after breakfast yesterday morning, feeling inclined to smoke a cigar, he states, he thought he would try those which he supposed were in the box recently sent him. He, therefore, took it to his bedroom, and, placing it on the bed, proceeded to open it, when, to his utter dismay, he discovered, upon breaking open the lid of the box, that it was filled with powder and other explosives, which were only prevented from igniting by the failure of the matches to explode. Immediately on discovering what the box contained he threw it into the bath in the adjoining room, and thoroughly wetted it before making any further examination. After letting it remain submerged for some time, until the powder floated on the water, he took it out, and proceeded with it to his office. He subsequently, in company with several friends, conveyed it to Police Headquarters, when an examination of the machine was made, considerable care being exercised in handling it for fear that it might even yet explode. The box is an ordinary cigar box, such as would contain 100 cigars. It had been ingeniously divided into two compartments, an upper and a lower one, the latter occupying over two-thirds of the space. In this compartment was placed a large roll of gun-cotton, bound tightly round with red string. What the interior of the roll is has not, as yet, been discovered, for no one has been found willing to open it. This roll was connected with the upper compartment by means of a fuse, and the open space around it was entirely filled with gunpowder. On the upper partition, which was made of thin matchwood, was a cleverly-contrived spring at one end, which held in position a kind of case, also of matchwood, holding seven parlor matches, which were so contrived that by the operation of an India-rubber band they would be drawn across a piece of sand-paper, and ignited as soon as the box lid was opened, thereby loosening the spring mentioned, and allowing the India-rubber band to work. The piece of sand-paper had been so arranged that it was apparent great care had been taken to insure the ignition of the matches. It had been slightly bowed up, making, it was thought, a failure impossible. To this slight raising of the piece of sand-paper is to be attributed the escape of Mr. Morris from instant death, for it is plainly seen that, although the matches caught the first part of the sand-paper, the strength of the elastic band was not sufficient to draw them over the very slight incline and ignite them. The mark where they first struck is plainly visible. The space between the partition and the lid was also filled with powder; and had the matches given out but a single spark an explosion must necessarily have followed. Superintendent Folk has placed the matter in charge of several detectives at the Central Office to work up. There is, however, but small chance of finding the party or parties concerned, as not the slightest clue can be obtained as to who is implicated in the affair. The infernal machine is now locked up in the Superintendent's room.

DEPARTURE OF THE MAILS.

The following steam-ship lines will carry the European, South Pacific, and West India mails, from New-York, for the month of January, on the days named for departure in the programme issued at the General Post Office: Jan. 6, Havana Line for Havana; 7th, Bermuda Line for Bermuda, and Cunard for Europe via Queenstown; 8th, Hamburg Line for Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; 8th, Aspinwall Line for South Pacific and Central America, and Havana Line for Havana; 10th, Mexican Line for Havana and Mexico, White Star Line for Great Britain and Ireland, Bremen Line for Continental and Bremen mails; and the French Line direct for France; 13th, Kingston Line for Kingston, Jamaica, and Savanilla, Havana Line for Havana, and the Guion Line for Europe via Queenstown; 14th, Cunard Line for Europe via Queenstown; 15th, Hamburg Line for Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, and Nassau Line for Havana and Nassau; 17th, Havana Line for Havana, White Star Line for Great Britain and Ireland, and Bremen Line with Continental and Bremen mails; 20th, Guion Line for Europe via Queenstown, and Havana Line for Havana; 21st, Cunard Line for Europe via Queenstown; 22d, Havana Line via Havana, and Hamburg Line for Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; 23d, Brazilian Line for Brazil, Argentine and the West Indies; 24th, White Star Line for Great Britain and Ireland, Bremen Line for Continental and Bremen mails, and the French Line for French mails; 27th, Eagle Line for Continental, Cherbourg, and Hamburg mails, Havana Line for Havana, and Guion Line for Great Britain and Ireland; 28th, Cunard Line for Europe, via Queenstown, and Bermuda Line for Bermuda; 29th, Hamburg Line for Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, Havana Line for Havana; 31st, White Star Line for Great Britain and Ireland, Bremen for Continental and Bremen mails, and Havana Line for Havana and the West Indies.

LECTURES FOR THIS WEEK.

Prof. Etienne Lambert delivers three of his free lectures on Wednesday on the art of speaking French fluently, one at 11 A. M., another at 3 P. M., and a third at 8 P. M.

On Thursday evening, Elihu Burritt will lecture at Steinway Hall, in connection with the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York. Subject—"The Social Age."

Dr. Wm. Faulds Thoms, President of the New-York Nautical School, will lecture this evening at No. 92 Madison street, on "The Effects of the Weather Influences on Health." Explanatory meteorological charts will be exhibited.

Prof. Morse is the lecturer of the Cooper Institute free course on Saturday evening. "Forms of Animal Life," as exemplified in insects, will form the subject matter of this lecture.

A lecture on the "Power of the Press" will be delivered by Laura S. Webb, this evening, at Steinway Hall.

"The Early Colleges and College-builders of America" is the subject of a paper to be read to-morrow evening, at a meeting of the Long Island Historical Society, in the Hall of the Packer Institute.

On Friday evening, Mr. R. A. Proctor, F. R. S., will deliver the first of a series of six lectures on Astronomy at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

IMPROVEMENTS AT CASTLE GARDEN.

Since the occupation of the Battery by the Emigration Commissioners as a landing depot for emigrants no repairs have been made, and it is now in a very bad state. In fact, so much so that the Castle Garden Committee look forward to the time when sufficient funds will come in to lay down new flooring in the rotunda and galleries. The last Board of Commissioners spent several thousands of dollars on buildings, and in beautifying the grounds on Ward's Island, and even to the erection of a chapel for the exclusive use of one sect, and thereby placing the commission greatly in debt, while scarcely a dollar was spent on Castle Garden. The floors in Castle Garden are rotten and full of dangerous holes; the offices and benches are tottering. The old galleries which surround the rotunda, and did duty when Jenny Lind, the great singer, first made her appearance before the American people in this City, remain in the same state, without any repairs. It is the intention, however, of the present board to make the necessary repairs as soon as possible. The landing and forwarding departments will be altered, and some other important and necessary changes will be made.

CLOSING OF SUNDAY CONCERT SALOONS.

The Police yesterday notified a number of concert saloons and dancing halls that they should have no performance last night. Among the number of places closed, in accordance with this request, were the Tivoli, the Casino, the Atlantic, Pacific, and National Gardens, Harry Hill's Coliseum and Biddy McMahon's Argyle Rooms. At some of the minor theatres, where so-called sacred concerts are rendered on Sunday evenings, there was no interference by the Police.

LIFE PRESERVERS ON THE FERRY-BOATS.

The article in THE TIMES following the sad drowning accident of Christmas evening has already been productive of good results. Yesterday, each of the Fulton ferry-boats was provided with four large life-preservers, seemingly capable of sustaining half a dozen persons in the water. These are hung conspicuously outside the cabin doors, where they can be detached and thrown overboard without an instant's delay. Had they been there on Christmas evening the unfortunate man who struggled so desperately for his life would probably have been saved. A TIMES reporter, who crossed to Brooklyn and back last evening, noticed on both trips intoxicated persons standing outside the chains on the forward part of the boat. Should one fall from here, life-preservers would be of no use. The paddle-wheels would seal his fate. The small boats on the upper decks are covered with canvas, tied with many knots, as heretofore.

THE PAST FISHING SEASON IN NEW-JERSEY.

The fourth annual report of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New-Jersey shows that the last fishing season in the tidal portion of the River Delaware was a failure, and that few of the established shore fisheries remunerated the men engaged in this business for their time and expenditure. The experience of the past year militates against the popular theory that a hard Winter is usually followed by a good fishing season. It is a well-known fact that when shad have reached fresh water a freshet will drive them back into the sea. The Winter of 1873 was one of extreme rigor, being attended by a succession of stormy and variable weather, but as there was little if any ice remaining in the tidal portion of the Delaware during the month of March, the impression prevails that whenever the successive runs of shad and herring had entered the bay they would make persistent efforts to reach the upper waters of the river. The fishermen accordingly make preparations for fishing at the usual time, but, though no unusually heavy freshets occurred, there was a continual flow of cold water from the melting of large masses of snow and ice in the mountainous regions of the State of New-York where the Delaware takes its rise. To such a degree was this the case that the water was fresh and cold nearly to the Delaware Breakwater, and so effectually did this condition of the water stay the progress of the shad that the drift nets which fished far down the bay took double the number caught by those fishing higher up the river. The season, too, was of very short duration, most of the drift-net men being home by the 1st of June.

The destruction of shad has been so great for several years in many parts of the State that protective measures are much needed. The repeal of the Close Term law by the State of Pennsylvania has occasioned considerable trouble to the wardens, and incurred no small expense to the State. Some thirty years ago a run of shad was not considered good unless the fish averaged six pounds each. It is thought that shad live at least five years, and when suffered to revisit their native streams in that time attain the weight of those large shad once so abundant in our waters. The three largest shad taken during the past season in Cumberland County averaged about three pounds each. The large shad have been fished out of late years, and the knowledge of this fact has induced the shore fishermen to reduce the size of their mesh from five to four and a half inches, and the gill men to alter theirs from six and three-quarters inches to five inches. From the rate of the growth of shad, ascertained by the experiments of Mr. Seth Green, the majority of the fish taken in the Delaware and its tributaries of late must be those of only two and three years old, returning for the first time. It is suggested that the migratory fishes should be allowed to reach their spawning grounds, by enforcing the law which interdicts fishing between sunset on Saturday and 12 o'clock on Sunday night, and below Trenton Falls after the 10th of June, and above this point after the 15th of June. The Commissioners call the attention of the Governor of the State to the treaty relations with Pennsylvania respecting the mode of fishing in the Delaware. By the compact of 1783 each State received jurisdiction over the entire surface of the river, and under its provisions both States were entitled to regulate the fisheries annexed to their respective shores, known as shore fisheries. In course of time another mode of fishing was introduced, called drift or gill net fishing, known as "the common of fishery." As these nets are stretched across the channels and float with the tide, the necessity of concurrent legislation is demanded to prevent any conflict of authority. At the last session the Legislature of Pennsylvania changed the established weekly closing time without the assent of New-Jersey, and at present the anomaly exists of two States, having equal jurisdiction over the river, in one of which the law forbids fishing between sunset on Saturday and 12 o'clock on Sunday night, while the enactments passed by the Legislature of the other fully sanction it during this interval.

THE PUBLIC PARADE GROUND.

Below will be found a correspondence between the Department of Public Parks and the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment on the public Parade Ground for the National Guard, about to be opened on the upper part of the island. The material reduction of expenditures for completing this work, which the Commissioners propose to accomplish by availing themselves of the surveys, maps, &c., of the Department of Parks, will commend itself especially to tax-payers and to every friend of reform in this branch of the public service.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1874.

S. H. Wales, Esq., President Department of Public Parks:

DEAR SIR: In the matter of the application of the Department of Public Parks for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title to certain lands in the City of New-York for a public park or parade ground in said City: We yesterday entered upon the discharge of our duties as Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above proceeding, and are desirous to reduce if possible the amount of surveyor's fees, ordinarily constituting a considerable item in similar cases.

Your department, we understand, is in possession of extensive and accurate surveys of the upper portion of the island, and especially of the land proposed to be acquired for a military parade-ground, the official map of which was prepared and filed by you. Under these circumstances, we have determined to inquire whether you feel authorized and disposed to furnish the damage, profile, and assessment maps and abstracts legally required in this proceeding, together with such other services as may be necessary in settling questions of disputed boundaries, &c. This arrangement would greatly reduce the expense, and facilitate the proceeding, and if it meets your approval, we should be pleased to be informed at your earliest convenience as to the terms and conditions upon which it could be effected. It is proper to state that this communication is based upon a suggestion made to us by Hon. John R. Brady.

WM. C. TRAPHAGEN,
JOHN McCLAVE,
WM. A. SEAVER,
Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, Jan. 3, 1874.

To Messrs. Wm. Traphagen, John McClave, and Wm. A. Seaver, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of the Parade Ground, &c.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of this date is received, in which you express a desire to secure the cooperation of this department in the preparation of the maps required in the work of your commission, and with a view to save expense to the City. This department is ready and willing, at all times, so far as it has authority, to co-operate with co-ordinate departments of the City Government, in saving the City from all unwise or needless expenditure, and I do not doubt that the necessary topographical work of your commission could be done by our present engineering force, at a cost much less than if done by other surveyors. If it was a mere matter of making copies of maps and surveys, already prepared and on file in this department, I presume the board might feel justified in causing copies of such maps and surveys to be prepared for your use, but I apprehend that you will require additional surveys to be made of all the property to be affected by assessment, &c. As this would involve a considerable expenditure, for which no appropriation has been made, I do not see that this department would have any right to undertake such work. I suggest, however, that your commission make an examination of all the maps in this department relating to the proposed parade ground, and thus determine what additional work may be necessary. Respectfully,

S. H. WALES, President D. P. P.

THE KILLING OF MR. GRIEVINING.

On New-Year's night, Mr. Peter Grievining, a tailor, fifty years old, residing at No. 421 East Fifteenth street, while walking up Avenue A, between Sixth and Seventh streets, with his sons-in-law, Messrs. Frank Schiel and Peter Dehay, was assailed by a gang of men, knocked down, and beaten. He was taken to the Seventeenth Precinct, where his injuries were pronounced slight, and he then went home. He died on Saturday, when it was found that his skull had been fractured. Yesterday Capt. Walsh arrested Louis Laux, a tailor, residing at No. 506 Sixth street, and John Moorehead, a marble cutter, aged twenty, of No. 125 First avenue, as the men who beat Mr. Grievining. He also arrested as witnesses August Zorner, a professional juggler and sword-swallower, Charles Zorner, and Henry Biehl, all residing at No. 80 Avenue A. Laux admitted having pushed Mr. Grievining when the latter fell, but denied having used any weapon. The prisoners will be arraigned before Coroner Croker to-day.

A SINGULAR CASE.

Officer Wade, of the Fourteenth Precinct while passing by the hallway of a tenement-house in Elizabeth street, near Houston, early yesterday morning, heard groans in the hallway. He was about entering the hallway, when a man who gave his name as Edward Ryan, attempted to rush by him. Wade arrested him, and on searching the hallway found an unfortunate woman named Florence Gray lying almost unconscious at the foot of the stairs. She was terribly beaten about the head, and was covered with blood. She was taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Station, where she failed to identify Ryan or make any complaint against him. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital for medical treatment by order of Capt. Clinchy, and Ryan, on being arraigned before Judge Bixby, at the Tombs yesterday morning, was committed to the island as a drunken vagrant.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Gen. A. S. Diven, of Elmira, is at the Hoffman House.

Capt. Poole, of the British Army, is at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Thos. Talbot, of Massachusetts, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. G. J. Magee, of Schuyler County, N. Y., and Lieut. Commander D. C. Kells, United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

George Anderson, M. P., of Glasgow, Scotland, and W. Oswald Charlton, of the British Legation, are at the Brevoort House.

PROSPER MÉRIMÉE'S LETTERS.

In our more prosaic times, it is doubtful whether there might not have been a scandal in regard to Petrarch and *Laura*. Of this we are, however, very certain, that if some future poet was to hand down to posterity in verses like the "Canzoniere," or in a sonnet like the "Morte di Madonna Laura," the story of his love, platonic or otherwise, notwithstanding the poetical license, with our more staid views of matters and things, not only the lover and his mistress would be quite roundly abused, but the verses themselves would be severely criticised.

Prosper Mérimeé, who died in 1870, was a leading French romancist. Essentially an aristocrat, the son of a father who had early occupied a high position, as an author Mérimée was of the most aristocratic character. It may be said that he wrote for the best polished society of the French and Russian world. If his books had in France a certain renown, it was rather the renown accorded to them in the most distinguished drawing-rooms. On intimate terms with Louis Napoleon, a dear friend of the mother of the Empress, he was petted by Eugenie, and was constantly attached to the Imperial family. Perhaps his books are rarely read in the United States, though, if we remember rightly, a translation of *Colomba* appeared some years ago. Most especially in Mérimée's books may be found that *finesse* of language, that delicacy of art, that elegance of style and grace of diction which are the distinguished traits of the eminent French artist. We use the word artist designedly, for Mérimée, though unlike Gozlan, was more of an artist than an author, though he never painted a picture, and only wrote prose. His books are mostly harmless, at least apparently so, but, to those who read deeply and thoughtfully, in some of them the grace of the diction, the sprightliness of form, barely conceals the smirch of viciousness.

Thrown into Mérimée's society once or twice, we could not help but being fascinated by the elegant manners and wonderful conversational power of the man. Sometimes we hear the regret expressed that the Anglo-Saxon race are not drawing-room talkers; that the talking power of men adapted to an elegant society perished with Walpole. It is, indeed, delightful to find a man who, in society, can toss the ball of conversation and keep it gayly bounding, but we of another race, perhaps more censorious, ignore, put down, extinguish, even despise, the talking man. We can support the phenomenal Macaulays or Carlyles, it is true, but even then, perhaps, it is because we cannot more help it than can the Swiss chalet the tumultuous power of an overwhelming avalanche.

Though Mérimée talked *adorablement*, as the French would have expressed it, still he did what this same people call pose. The greatest, cleverest, wittiest of Frenchmen will do that. It is wretched to think so, but just as orators are supposed to rehearse their speeches beforehand, so do the French literary lions get ready their *repliques* for the *salon*. Pierre has a clever bit, full of strange paradoxes, which he has manufactured, and Paul helps him to get it off, and the *badauds* of Mme. X's reception go home delighted, yet stunned, their ears ringing with the fusilade, the fire-works of jest, and quirk and double entendres they have heard. Merimée has left behind him a series of letters, called "*Lettres à une inconnue*," which are just appearing in France. Who was the *inconnue*, or the unknown lady, will perhaps never be known. There are many interesting bits of talk in these letters about men and things, actors who have passed away, personages who now exert untold power over the world, which are worth recording. Between Mérimée and the unknown, let us hope (to think the best we can of it) that the relationship was the same as that which bound the divine Italian poet to the noblest and purest of women. The fragments of the letters we translate are addressed to the unknown lady:

"Some ten days ago, I dined with Rachel, at the house of an academician, a friend of mine. The great actress was invited on purpose, to please Béranger, who was desirous of becoming acquainted with her. Of course, the assemblage was made up almost entirely of men. Everybody in the room, men and women, behaved like such dunces that I was feign to retreat in a quiet corner. After dinner Béranger, with his good common sense, told Rachel that it was wrong on her part to waste her talents by declamations in private drawing-rooms, but that the Théâtre Français was her proper sphere of action. Rachel seemed to appreciate his judgment, and as a reward played for him the first act of 'Esther.' Somebody was wanted to give her the cues, and she made me bring our academician (who played the part of *Sigisbé* to her) a big volume of Racine. I refused to read the part, assuring her, without any ceremony, that I knew nothing at all about poetry, but informed her that there were plenty of people in the room who were in that particular line of business, and who could scan all kinds of verse with the most perfect ease. Victor Hugo excused himself on account of his bad sight, and everybody else declared themselves incompetent to play their parts. The master of the house was at last forced to read for her. You will now be good enough to picture to yourself Rachel, all draped in black, posed between a grand piano and a tea-table, with a door behind her, assuming a theatrical attitude. This *mise en scène*, you must allow, was as amusing as it was appropriate, and lasted some two minutes, when Rachel commenced:

'*Est-ce toi, chère Elise?*'

The associate actor, in the midst of her speech, let fall both his book and spectacles, and it was fully ten minutes before he found his eyes or his speech. The audience saw well enough that *Esther* was in a rage. However she commenced over again. Then the door behind her was opened. It was a servant, who had something to do in the room. All kinds of gestures were made to that miserable servant to clear out. At last he understood our pantomime, and vanished, but could not close the door. That wretched door, it squeaked, and it squealed, and creaked on its hinges, accompanying Mlle. Rachel in the most ridiculous way. It seemed as if that wretched door never would cease its noise, when Rachel, placing her hand to her heart, declared she was ill, but did it in that peculiar manner in which people are supposed to die on the boards. During the interlude Victor Hugo and Thiers got foul of one another on the subject of Racine. Hugo insisted that Racine had a mind of a lesser order, while Corneille soared among the grandest geniuses of all times. 'That is what you think,' said Thiers, 'because you are a genius yourself. You are the Corneille (here Hugo put on an air of modesty) of that particular epoch of which Casmir Delavigne is the Racine.' We will put aside the effect of a speech of this character on such a man as Hugo. In the meantime Rachel's sudden indisposition was getting better, and she finished the act. Somebody, who knew all about Rachel, said, when she went home, 'How she must have cursed when she left us.' Here you have the whole story. Pray do not compromise me with the academician—that is all I have to ask of you."

Some idea of the impression made on Mérimée by the revolution of 1848, may be conceived from the following. His letter is dated June 24, 1848:

"I am just home, after having endured a campaign of four days, where, though I was in no danger, I have been able to appreciate all the horrors of the times and of this country. Amid all the grief I feel, above all I am impressed with the silliness (*bêtise*) of this nation, which has no equal. Perhaps it will never be possible to turn it from its savage barbarity. * * * Here are some incidents worth recording. The Prison de la Force was held for several hours by the National Guards, who were in turn surrounded by the insurgents, who cried out to the National Guards, 'Don't shoot at us, and we won't shoot at you. Keep guard over the prisoners.' I went to a house at the corner of La Place de la Bastille to see the battle. This house had just been abandoned by the insurgents. I asked the people, 'Did they rob you of all you had?' The reply was, 'They did not take a thing.' Just add to this that I helped to carry to the Abbaye a woman who had chopped off the heads of the Mobiles with a kitchen-knife, and a man who had both arms imbued with gore, having ripped open the belly of a wounded soldier, and had washed his hands in the blood of the gaping wound. Do you understand anything now about this *Grande Nation*? What seems certain to me is that we are all going to the very devil."

Here is another not very pleasant incident of the troubles of '48:

"There is talk of more *coups de fusil*, although I hardly believe it. I must, however, tell you that this evening, while my friend, M. Mignet, was walking with Mlle. Dosne in the little garden before M. Thiers' house, a rifle-ball, unaccompanied by any noise of an explosion, struck the house, then glanced and slightly wounded a little girl of twelve, who was outside of the garden-railing. The ball was quickly extracted, and the wounded child will only have a slight scar to show for it. But the question is, whom did they want to kill? Was it Mignet? That does not seem probable. Was it Mlle. Dosne? Mme. Thiers was not in, nor was M. Thiers. No one heard any noise. There was no report; nevertheless, the ball is of the size of our military calibre, while air-guns never carry such heavy projectiles."

Leaving such sad subjects, Mérimée writes amusingly about Wagner, and the introduction of the "Tannhauser" before the Parisians. The letter is dated Paris, March 21, 1860: "Here is the very last *ennui*, but a colossal one. It is the 'Tannhauser.' Some say that its representation in Paris is in accordance with a secret clause of the treaty of Villafranca; others say that Wagner has been sent to us so that we may get accustomed to Berlioz in time. The fact is that the 'Tannhauser' is prodigious. It seems to me that I might perhaps be able to-morrow to write a score of this character, providing my cat was allowed a free romp over my piano. The whole performance was a most curious one. La Princesse Metternich did her very best to seem to understand it, in order to bring down the applause, which was not, however, vouchsafed. Everybody yawned, though all did honestly try to understand the enigma. People said in the Metternich *loge* that the Austrians were having now their revenge for the defeat of Solferino. * * * * It was a complete *fiasco*. Auber says it is Berlioz over again, minus the melody."

Mérimée goes to London in 1864, and in a letter dated from the British Museum, writes the following bit of English gossip: "London is all alive with Lady Florence Paget's marriage—Lady Florence, who was the belle of London for two seasons hand-running. It would be impossible to imagine a more charming face, placed on such a *mignon* little body. She was celebrated for her flirtations. You have heard me talk of C., that nice young fellow of twenty-five, with twenty-five thousands pounds a year. Well, he was in love with her. She kept him off and on, then engaged herself to him, so it is said, and took his jewels and some six thousand pounds besides, to pay her dress-maker's bill with. A day was fixed for their marriage. On Friday last they went to the park and the opera together. Saturday morning my lady went out alone, marched straight to St. George's Church, and was married to Lord Hastings, a young man about her age, as homely as possible, and having two slight defects—a love for wine and play. After the marriage ceremony they went to the country. At the first station, Lady Hastings wrote the following brief missive to her father: 'Dear Papa: As I knew you would never consent to my marriage with Lord Hastings, I was wedded to him to-day. I remain yours, &c.' She wrote to Mr. C—— another note. This is what it was: 'Dear Harry: When you receive this, I shall be the wife of Lord Hastings. Forget yours, very truly, Florence.' Poor Mr. C——, who is six feet tall, with auburn hair, is in despair."

In 1865 the romancer speaks of a visit to Biarritz, and records some of the scenes, Mérimée having undoubtedly accompanied Louis Napoleon there:

"I have had quite a happy time at Biarritz. The King and Queen of Portugal have honored us by their visits. The King has the timid manners of a German student, but the Queen is lovely. Her Majesty resembles la Princesse Clotilde, only she is handsomer, and besides is a corrected edition. Her complexion is all milk and roses, and she is fresher than an English woman. It is true she has red hair, but dark red, I suppose you know, is to-day all the rage. Such a curious collection of human beings as accompanied the Queen, you never saw. They must every one of them have been selected from curiosity shops. My friend, the Portuguese Minister, took the Queen aside, and was good enough to say something about me, in my favor, I fancy, which her Majesty gave me in detail. The Emperor presented me to the King, who shook hands with me, and then stared at me with his great blank eyes so curiously as to make me almost forget all ceremony. There was another person there, M. Bismarck, who quite won me. He is a great, big German, exceedingly polite, without, however, much *naïveté* about him. He seems entirely devoid of *gemüth*, (soul,) but brimful of cleverness. He made my conquest. He brought with him his wife, who has the largest feet of any woman beyond the Rhine, and a daughter who seems to follow in her mother's tracks."

In 1869 Prosper Mérimée's health commenced to fail him, and his last letter but one is written in the month of August, 1870, in the midst of the Prussian war. He writes: "The Prussians are driving us before them by their power of massing men. So far they have been successful, but around Metz the carnage on their side was so fearful that they must have felt it severely. They do say that the Berlin young ladies have lost all their partners for the waltzes. This terrible butchery is but the prologue of a tragedy. A nation like ours cannot be shaken so terribly without some awful results. Whether we are to be conquerors or conquered, nothing can come from it but revolution. All the blood spilt goes to the count of the Republic, and that means organized disorder."

The last letter is dated Cannes, Sept. 29, 1870, and was written but two hours before his death. It is as follows:

DEAR FRIEND: I am ill, so ill that it is all I can do to write. Perhaps I am a trifle better. Soon I trust to write you—I hope so, at least, and more fully. At Paris stop at my house, and take Mme. de Sévignés letters and Shakespeare."

TRIAL BY JURY IN AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* says, writing on the 13th inst.:

"The new Austrian law of criminal procedure, under which the institution of trial by jury, which during the past few years has only been applied to press offenses, is to be introduced generally in all criminal cases, and will come into force on the 1st of January. Trial by jury existed for a short time in the Empire some twenty years ago, but it was speedily abolished, being found incompatible with the repressive system of Bach. There is no fear of any such result under the present Liberal Constitution, and the approaching introduction of the new system is looked forward to with much interest by the public. A new regulation on the subject, for the use of public prosecutors, has just been issued by the Minister of Justice. In this regulation it is laid down as a fundamental principle that public prosecutors should not take up the position of counsel against the accused, but that it is their duty to consider, with equal care, all the circumstances of the case, whether they tell against the accused or in his favor. The Minister next points out that everything which might have the appearance of partiality toward individuals, or toward this or that society, should be carefully avoided. 'The only feeling,' the Minister concludes, 'which public prosecutors should always endeavor to awaken among the jury is the feeling of duty. It should always be impressed upon them, when necessary, that they have no right to give an arbitrary verdict, to improve supposed defects in the law, or to decide in accordance with their political, national, or religious opinions; all they have to consider is how to do strict and impartial justice.' These words are especially intended to meet the objections of those opponents of the jury system, in Austria, who hold that the diversity of nationalities and religions in the Empire would render the system impracticable."

THE PROFITS OF PLAYWRIGHTS.

One of the causes of the immense number of bad plays is the enormous reward reaped by good ones. The public is naturally interested in everything relating to the popular piece "Led Astray," and will learn with pleasure that Mr. Boucicault, the translator, is being paid about $115 nightly. This is probably the largest sum ever paid by a manager to an author in this country. The Union Square Theatre has paid very handsomely for royalties since it was opened. To M. Sardou's representation the management gave $56,000 for "Agnes;" to Mr. Jackson, the representative of D'Enery, for "Le Centenaire," $2,500; about the same amount to Mr. Daly for "Frou-Frou;" rather less to Messrs. Jackson and Daly for "Fernande;" over $3,000 to George Fawcett Rowe, the *Micawber* of pleasant memory, for "Geneva Cross," and $700 to Mr. Gilbert, of London, for one fortnight of "The Wicked World." It is to be hoped that this recital will not incite ambitious authors to deluge New-York managers with five-act tragedies, that being the usual form in which the *cacoethes scribendi* exhibits itself. But if it leads any one to write a good sterling American comedy, so much the better.

DEATH IN THE TOMBS.

Nine days ago a woman, twenty-four years old and of prepossessing appearance, was committed to the Tombs on a charge of grand larceny. She gave her name as Mary Hess, but her real name was found to be Mary Moore, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and wife of Charles Moore, a gambler and well-known pickpocket. On her entry into the prison she was found to be suffering from lung disease in its most advanced stage, and Dr. Brekes, the prison physician, though constant in his care and attendance, entertained but very little hope of her recovery. Yesterday she died in the presence of [illegible]. An inquest will be held.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Mayence Carnival Society gave its first carnivalistic entertainment of the season at the Turn Hall last night.

The mail news by the Calabria, at this port on Saturday night, is to Dec. 20 from London, and to Dec. 21 from Queenstown.

The steamer Old Colony, of the Narragansett Steam-ship Company's line, which should have left her pier on Saturday night, did not leave until yesterday at noon, owing to the fog. She carried but few passengers, but had a large freight bill.

Deputy Coroner McWhinnie yesterday made a post-mortem examination on the body of Alex. E. Pugh, the insurance agent, of Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio, found dead in bed, at the Park Hotel, on Friday. The examination showed that Pugh committed suicide by taking laudanum.

The Executive Committee of the New-York Saengerbund Societies, Wm. Keyl presiding, held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday, when arrangements were made for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary by a grand Saengerfest in this City during next Summer.

Rev. Dr. Osborn, the new Pastor of the South Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, entered upon his duties yesterday. He addressed large congregations at both the morning and evening services. Rev. John Dowling, the retiring Pastor, in the morning delivered an address of welcome.

The annual ball of the Michael Cregan Association will take place this evening at Irving Hall, under favorable auspices. Hamilton Fish, Jr., Hon. Thos. Murphy, Hon. Geo. H. Sharpe, and other prominent gentlemen are members of the several committees having charge of the ball, and the programme is very elaborate and attractive.

The Dry-goods Clerks' Early Closing Association of this City has addressed a circular to the public, requesting the same to aid them in their efforts to cause their employers to close their stores at 7 o'clock in the evening, except on Saturdays, by refraining to patronize such clothing establishments as refuse to comply with their request.

The next regular Church Conference will be held on Monday, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., in the chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street. Rev. Dr. Washburn will read a paper on "Reason and Faith." A report will also be read on the need of concerted action among all denominations of Christians having care of the poor.

At the regular Encampment of Phil. Kearny Post No. 8, G. A. R., held on Friday evening, the following were duly installed as officers for the ensuing year: James H. Stevens, Commander; John J. Britt, S. V. C.; James Meade, J. V. C.; Henry Mayell, Adjutant; C. H. Patrick, Quartermaster; Frank E. Moran, Chaplain; Jacob Giller, Surgeon; Thomas H. Lee, O. D.; C. A. Kinniss, O. G.; Fred. M. Patrick, Sergeant Major; John E. Dowley, Quartermaster Sergeant; delegates to Department Encampment, George H. Sharpe and Willard Bullard; alternates, Michael W. Burns, Roswell Miller.

BROOKLYN.

A case of small-pox was discovered yesterday evening in the house of Mrs. White, No. 16 Green lane. Dr. Baylis was notified by the Police to attend.

Thomas Reed, bar-keeper for Frank White, and Thomas Govern, were arrested yesterday afternoon for keeping their saloons open in violation of the Excise law.

The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest upon the body of Caspar Linerman, aged sixty-four years, who died suddenly at his residence, No. 38 Montrose avenue, yesterday morning.

Rev. Dr. Fulton, at the Hanson Place Baptist Church, yesterday delivered a discourse on the problems of Christian union, as recommended by the Evangelical Alliance. A large congregation was in attendance.

Edward Weismere, aged twenty-eight, was arrested yesterday morning, charged by Elizabeth McCaffry, of No. 30 Thornton street, where he boarded, with stealing several articles of household furniture of the value of $76. On being searched, pawn tickets for the articles stolen, and a number of others, were found on the person of the prisoner. He was held to answer.

LONG ISLAND.

The New Methodist Church at Bayport was dedicated yesterday morning. The sermon was preached by the presiding elder of the district, Rev. E. B. Sing.

It has been decided to build a new road from Northport to Crabmeadow. When it is completed, a new school-house will be constructed in the centre of the Crabmeadow District.

The increase of tonnage for the Greenport District for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1873, as recorded in the books of the Surveyor of Customs, is 812.34 tons. The total number of vessels in the district is 201; total amount of tonnage, 11,563.05 tons.

Mr. Sammis, the new Sheriff of Queens County, has made the following appointments: Under Sheriff, B. F. Rushmore, of Hempstead; Deputy Sheriff, Geo. R. Bennett, of Jamaica; Jailer, Samuel Combs, of Hempstead. The Sheriff will reside at the Court-house at North Hempstead, and will have his official head-quarters at Jamaica Town Hall.

The South-side Railroad Company has commenced the construction of a new wharf along the east side of the Dutch Kills Creek, extending from the crossing of Bordon avenue to the company's present freight wharf, on Newtown Creek. It is possible that the passenger as well as the freight terminus of the road may be removed to that point during the coming season.

The mystery of the sudden disappearance of the fishing party off Montauk, a few days ago, is not yet solved, and neither of the bodies of the supposed drowned men has been recovered. The cap belonging to Alexander Osborn was found on Saturday, and subsequently his undershirt and outershirt—both the neckband and the wristbands of the latter being buttoned. The station from which the three men started is seven and a half miles west from the point, while the one opposite, at which the boat, sail, and oars were found, is ten miles west.

STATEN ISLAND.

A vigilance committee is talked of among the people of Staten Island, with a view of putting a stop to burglaries and robberies.

Early yesterday morning there were sixty-four ships, barks, brigs, and fore and aft vessels at anchor off Staten Island, which had been detained by Saturday's fog, some of them inward and others outward bound.

Some young men about Tompkinsville amused themselves on Saturday night by unhinging gates and pulling down sign-boards throughout the village. Some of them were promptly arrested by the Police yesterday, and sent to the lockup at Stapleton.

NEW-JERSEY.

The January term of the Essex County Courts will open at Newark to-morrow.

The new M. E. Church, on the corner of Harrison avenue and Tenth street, Harrison, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, yesterday.

Charles Lautenberger, who was struck by a Morris and Essex Railroad train, in Hoboken, on Friday, died yesterday, in consequence of his injuries.

By an unfortunate transposition of names, yesterday, it was reported that C. A. Findago had been arrested for swindling a saloon-keeper named Moller. It was Moller who was charged with having swindled Findago.

The annual report of the New-Jersey State Geologist shows that during the year just closed, the 200 iron mines in the State yielded 670,000 tons of ore, of which 150,000 tons were manufactured into pig-iron. The value of the product is about $3,000,000. In 1867 the product of the mines was only 300,000 tons. The largest furnace in the country is at Stanhope, while one nearly as large has just been completed in Franklin, Sussex County.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Calabria, from Liverpool.—Gen. S. W. Crawford, United States Army; Mr. Geo. Anderson, Member Parliament; Capt. H. E. Poole, Hon. Amos De Cosmos, Hon. Abbot Lawrence, Mrs. J. M. and Miss Louise Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. J. Sullivan, Mrs. E. W. and Master Hall, Mr. and Mrs. S. Constans, Lorenzo Venturo and son, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Smith and son, Miss M. E. Cornell, Miss Fannie Ballen, Mrs. J. E. Sturtevant, Mrs. E. S. and Miss Peckham, G. S. Switzer, John Service, John Birkbeck, Mr. Elmore, G. M. Fairchild, Jas. K. Pyne, Geo. Hamilton, Thomas Hiller, T. S. Edmunds, H. G. Fisk, J. W. Owens, W. H. Holt, Robert Jarvis, J. J. Jervis, F. Tiffany, H. J. Boylson, Felix Ancaigne, A. Duncan, James Thomas, Wm. Horton, N. Boehm, J. Boehm, C. P. Frank, T. W. Taylor, J. K. Gapen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets.....4:47 | Moon rises..7:42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:18 | Gov. Island..10:07 | Hell Gate.11:29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 4.

ARRIVED.

Steamship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston 1st inst., with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steamship Knickerbocker, Gager, New Orleans Dec. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steamship Perit, Kidd, Hamilton (Bermuda) Dec. 29, with passengers to Lunt Bros.; was detained since [illegible] on account of fog.

[illegible]

Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans Dec. 27, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Ship Jacob A. Stainler, Samson, Antwerp and Flushing Nov. 17, and Isle of Wight 20th, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Jan. 2, lat. 36 45, lon. 73, fell in with a fore and aft schr. with flag flying at her mainmast head: ran down to her and found her to be water-logged and abandoned; had head of jib set and remnants of foresail; could not get her name; apparently a short time in that condition.

Ship Cartsburn, (of Greenock,) Young, Calcutta Aug. 27, via St. Helena Nov. 4, and Guadaloupe Dec. 18, with mdse. to Riley Bros.—vessel to Archibald Baxter & Co.

Ship Sir Harry Parkes, (of London,) Chapman, Hong Kong, 113 ds., with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Ship City of Sparta, (of Glasgow,) Anderson, Calcutta Sept. 26, and Sands Head 28th, with mdse. to Henderson Bros.

Ship Hereford, (of London,) Gardiner, Calcutta Sept. 22, St. Helena Nov. 14 and Demerara Dec. 19, with mdse. to Riley Bros.—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark Rosa B., (Ital.,) Barbayclota, Smyrna Oct. 26, with licorice root, &c., to J. C. McAndrews—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Was 9 ds. W. of Bermuda, Dec. 30, lat. 35, lon. 71, fell in with bark Polly, (of Greenock,) Stewart, from Pensacola for Liverpool, dismasted and water-logged; took off Captain, first officer, and 4 men, and brought them to this port.

Bark Edward Hoidt, (Norw.,) Saurensen, Yeisk — ds., with wool to Heinemann, Payson & Morgan—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Willie Rickmers, (Ger.,) Walter, Iloilo 146 ds., with sugar to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Parajera, (of Greenock,) Davidson, Pernambuco 31 ds., with sugar to R. B. Borland—vessel to H. Sweetland & Co. Dec. 10, Daniel McThall, carpenter, a native of Scotland, aged 22 years, died of yellow fever, and was buried at sea.

Bark Borzone, (Ital.,) Oreste, Cork 53 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Regina del Cin, (Aust.,) Tommasini, Gibraltar 52 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Guiseppe Capuro, (Ital.,) Ringgini, Dublin 45 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Queen of the Seas, (of Hong Kong,) Haveron, Padang 86 ds., with coffee to Frederick Spring & Co.

Bark Cyclone, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Forbes, Plymouth, Eng., 48 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Bella, (Norw.,) Ender, London 49 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Uriel, (Ger.,) Siebolds, Bristol, England, 63 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Vidsgagen, (Norw.,) Frudesen, Liverpool, 70 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Vasco de Gama, (Norw.,) Corlsen, Arendal 76 ds., in ballast to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Ansio, (Rus.,) Schroeder, Marseilles 73 ds., with mdse. to Tetens & Bochmann.

Brig Catherine, (Norw.,) Moller, Rio Janeiro 55 ds., with coffee to Wm. Sach & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Glenora, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Ford, Rum Key 14 ds., with salt to R. Murray, Jr.—vessel to L. F. Brigham.

Brig Mary Celeste, Tuthill, Black River, Jam., 28 ds., with log-wood to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to Cartwright & Harrison. Left no vessels.

Brig Josie Pettigrew, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Abbott, St. Pierre, Mart., 17 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Left in port brigs Dan. Trowbridge and Harry and Aubrey, for New-York, Dec. 17.

Brig Reteiever, (of Newquay,) Davis, Rio Janeiro, 37 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Sarah Crowell, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Morris, Arecibo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Brig Mary Ida, (of Yarmouth, N. S.) Baker, Little Bay, Jam., 19 ds., with logwood to Jova & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Sophia, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cunningham, Aux Cayes 14 ds., with logwood to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to Lyman Cann.

Brig Sea Bird, (of Canning, N. S., Card, Maracaibo 28 ds., with coffee to Schmilinsky, Lotz & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co.

Brig Tropic Bird, Korff, Sagua, 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Goodwin, Craig, Havana, 15 ds., with sugar to James Henry.

Brig Manson, (of Searsport,) Gilkey, Fernandina, 9 ds., with lumber to Carver & Barnes.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Woodward, Port Spain, 24 ds., in ballast, to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Jan. 3, 16 miles S. S. E. of Barnegat, passed a sunken vessel with one of her masts about 12 feet out of water.

Brig Æolus, (of Halifax,) Weaver, Tuspan, Mex., 35 ds., with cedar to Wm. Cunningham & Sons.

Schr. D. H. Bisbee, (of Camden, Me.,) Anderson, Para Dec. 6, with rubber and nuts, to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Jan. 1, lat. 37 18, lon. 71 41, passed a centre-board schr. bottom-side up, with some broken spars attached to rigging: rudder gone; could not ascertain the name, as it was under water.

Schr. Mary Burdett, Martin, (late Pearl,) Para Dec. 7, via Barbados 15th, with rubber, nuts and skins, to Burdett & Pond—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Hiawatha, (of Newburyport,) Dixon, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., with fruit to Jas. Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Speculator, (of Halifax,) Petersen, San Blas 38 ds., with cocoa-nuts to A. H. Bull—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Mary A. Holt, (of Ellsworth,) Higgins, Cape Haytien 13 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. Grace Webster, (of Portland,) Hume, La Tunas, 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Lucretia, Hewett, St. Andrews 19 ds. with cocoa-nuts, &c., to Hoadley, Eno & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Trott King, (of Calais,) Bradford, Fernandina 9 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Helen Thompson, Morton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Wave Crest, Dayton, Sag Harbor, for Jacksonville.

Schr. B. H. Sharp, Wallace, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. A. Forsyth, Allen, Stamford.

Schr. Falcon, (Br.,) Carter, St. John, N. B., with stone for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. H. Hurlbut, Griffin, New-Haven for Baltimore.

Schr. Wm. Kennedy, Forrester, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Pierce, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. John Stockham, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Minquas, Heaney, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Abby Wasson, Higgins, Providence.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence.

Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Adams, Providence.

Schr. Geo. A. Pierce, Kelly, Salem.

Schr. Henry Percy, Percy, Dighton.

Schr. J. C. Rogers, Rowe, Dighton.

Schr. A. J. Williams, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Yosemite, Brooks, Portland.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.; foggy off shore.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 4.—Arr. Saturday afternoon barks Hedwig, from Bremen; Dinora, from Liverpool; St. Jernan, from Amsterdam; brig Silas N. Martin, from Demerara; schr. Almon N. Bird, from Navassa.

Arr. to-day barks Norma, from Liverpool; Ottavia, from Geistemunde.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Arr. steamers Erl King, from Liverpool; Wm. Crane, from Baltimore; bark Sylvia W. Swasey, from Philadelphia. Below—brig Union, from Surinam.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 4.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York; brig Uruguay, from Yarmouth, N. S.

Sld. steamer Ponce, for Liverpool; steamer Falcon, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 4.—Arr. bark Amity, from Hamburg, in ballast, for orders; lost two topsails and shifted ballast in the passage; brig Romance, from Navassa, for Baltimore.

Passed in for Norfolk, steamer San Jacinto, from Galveston.

Also arr. brig Slo-ga, (?) from Pernambuco, for orders.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—Arr. bark G. W. Rosevelt, from New-York.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 4.—At Newport this afternoon the British schr. A. C. Watson was hauled off shore by the Revenue cutter Moccasin and wreckers. She is leaking, and must disch. her cargo of coal.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 4.—Arr. steam-ships Somerset, from Providence, and Worcester, from Boston. Several vessels are reported off, but there is too much fog for them to come in.

Sld. steam-ships San Jacinto and Huntsville, for New-York: America, for Baltimore, and Wyoming, for Philadelphia.

SPOKEN, &c.

By ship City of Sparta—Dec. 8, on the equator, spoke bark Cotherston, (of Sunderland,) steering S. W.

By ship Frank Flint—Jan. 2, lat. 39, lon. 74, spoke ship Nancy M., from Rotterdam, for Philadelphia.

By schr. Mary Burdett—Dec. 26, lat. 25 52, lon. 71 05, spoke ship Jessie Crosby, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

By steam-ship Harold Haarfager—Dec. 25, lat 41 29, lon. 36 30, spoke ship Imperial, of Boston, from Liverpool, for New-York.

By bark Parajera—Dec. 23, lat. 25 44, lon. 68 40, spoke schr. Geo. Sheppard, from Philadelphia, for Aspinwall.

By bark Willie Rickmers—Dec. 2, lat. 1 50 N., lon. 27 39 W., spoke bark Maxina (Br.,) from Valparaiso, for Swansea, 53 ds. out.

By schr. Lucretia—Jan. 1, 20 miles N. of Hatteras, spoke brig Wm. H. Mallory, Jr., from Galveston, for Providence.

By ship Cartsburn—Dec. 27, lat. 28 52, lon. 73 57, spoke schr. Lizzie Young, bound S. Dec. 29, lat. 30 51, lon. 73 55, schr. Arthur Litchford, from Baltimore, for Nassau; Jan. 3, lat. 38 45, lon. 74 58, schr. Nancy M., (Br.) bound S.

DISASTERS.

Bark Polly, (of Greenock,) Stewart, from Pensacola for Liverpool, with cargo of lumber, has been abandoned at sea; part of the crew rescued by bark Rosa B. (Aust.,) and landed at this port. Capt. Stewart makes the following report: "Left Pensacola Dec. 4; had moderate weather to Dec. 26; then took a hurricane from E. by S. W., in which vessel was hove on her broadside, where she lay for one hour, then she righted with all spars gone and with loss of second officer, carpenter, steward, and 6 men; Dec. 30, lat. 35, lon. 71, was fallen in with by bark Rosa B. (Ital.,) Barbayclota, from Smyrna, for New-York, who kindly took us off, after being 4 ds. on the wreck." The P. registered 710 tons, and was built at Quebec in 1845.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 4.—The Inman steam-ship City of Chester, from New-York, arr. at this port at 8:30 P. M.

The steamer Idaho, from New-York, also arr. here to-day and proceeded to Liverpool.

MOVILLE, Jan. 4.—The Allan steam-ship North American, from Portland, for Liverpool, touched here at 8:30 A. M. yesterday and proceeded.

Gorham Manuf'g Co.
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SOLID SILVER
AND
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